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EC Ministers Agree On Spending Cuts

Marathon Talks Trim British Rebate, But Farm Subsidies Are Unchanged

By Philip Stephens
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The finance ministers of the European Community agreed Friday to cut planned increases in spending to prevent the community from being bankrupted.

The ministers, who charted community financing through 1984, left farm subsidies virtually unchanged.

The ministers, meeting for 28 consecutive hours, agreed on a \$2-billion emergency budget to cover outlays for the rest of this year, officials said. They drafted a \$22.5-billion budget for next year.

French officials said they defeated an attempt by Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany to cut farm spending in both budgets.

Planned increases in spending for social and regional programs, were canceled. The programs are designed to ease the impact of record unemployment and a general economic slump.

Also trimmed was a refund to Britain, which had been agreed upon at the Stuttgart summit meeting in June. The move drew an angry response from Britain.

Britain's financial secretary in the Treasury, Nicholas Ridley, told reporters, "It is clear the community is at the very limit of its resources." He added, "It is having to face up to the reality that it must control agricultural spending."

Officials said the ministers, who were continuing meetings to complete technical details of the draft, had battled fiercely over the cuts.

Funding was left at \$2.5 billion for social and regional projects, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Spending on surplus of milk, cereals, wine and other produce will take about two-thirds of total

outlays. Funding required for guaranteed price supports to eight million farmers will use up about 75 percent of the emergency funding for 1983.

Greece's finance minister, Dimitrios Koulourianos, who led the talks, said farm spending was not cut because ministers found their legal obligations to farmers were inelastic.

A proposed refund to Britain in the 1983 package, which was intended to compensate for unexpectedly high contributions to the EC budget in 1982, was scaled back to \$220 million, about \$55 million less than it was due, community officials said. British officials put the loss at \$67 million.

In Paris, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Friday that Britain continues to insist on receiving its full budget rebate.

He said discussions with France's minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson had included the rebate.

Mr. Cheysson was quoted Wednesday as saying Britain was "the only member country which has not yet entered the community." But Sir Geoffrey said Friday: "We don't take the same view."

"Both countries share a very real and committed interest in the future of the community, and the need to balance its future financial policies."

Mr. Ridley accused his colleagues of treating Britain shabbily in reneging on the agreement. An official British government spokesman "deplored the decision," and added that Britain would fight to get the money reinstated.

Mr. Ridley said the move could sour negotiations on long-term financial reform.

Friday's decisions must win the backing of the European Parliament.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan fended off questions at the White House.

Two Pregnancies Reported Achieved By Transplant of Women's Embryos

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A team of California doctors has reported what it says are the world's first two pregnancies achieved as a result of a technique in which an embryo is donated from one woman to another.

Other experts in obstetrics and embryology hailed the achievement, which was announced on Thursday, and said it probably would enhance substantially the possibility of parenthood for couples who might otherwise be infertile.

The report comes amid increasing activity in reproductive physiology, in which research and laboratory work has enabled more than 100 babies to be born in the last several years as a result of test-tube fertilization, the uniting of sperm and egg outside the womb.

The new technique differs from the test-tube method in that sperm from the prospective father is placed in the uterus of the woman who donates her ovum.

During the first week of her pregnancy the resulting embryo, a microscopic clump of about 100 cells, is flushed out of that womb and is placed in the uterus of the woman who will carry the baby to full term as the infant's mother.

Several experts in the field of reproductive physiology said they believed that this so-called "zoo" method might be superior to the test tube, in vitro, method because its chances of success would be far higher. Only about one quarter of in vitro attempts at fertilization are successful.

The rash of moral, religious and legal questions surrounding such pregnancies has led some researchers to shy away from taking part in such experimentation.

Associates of the group at UCLA, for example, said they had agreed to undertake the work only after groups of researchers at other hospitals had declined to do so.

The principal researcher in the group at the Harbor General Hospital in Torrance, California, is Dr. John E. Buster, a professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the UCLA Medical School. He was assisted by Dr. Maria Bustillo, an assistant professor, and five other specialists.

Their report was printed in the current issue of The Lancet, a medical journal published in London.

Dr. Ian Craft, a leading British obstetrician, said in a telephone interview that he considered the California work to be important because it would allow a different method of ovum donation. Yet he cautioned that the method had yet to be perfected. Indeed, the group in Los Angeles was successful in only two of the six attempts it made.

In the two successful cases, the account in The Lancet said, one of the women is in her fifth month of pregnancy, while the other is in her fifth week. Neither woman was identified nor was the donor of the ovum, or perhaps donors, the report did not make clear if one or more donors had been involved.

Dr. Wayne Decker, executive director of the New York Fertility Research Foundation, said of the report: "I think it's a great thing. I hope it will stimulate more activity in this area. I have always felt this approach would have a much higher degree of success than the in vitro method."

Dr. Randolph W. Seed, an assistant professor of surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, who assisted in the development of the technique, along with his brother, Dr. Richard G. Seed, explained in an interview that the new technique is known as "adoptive pregnancy."

Dr. Seed said widespread use of the transfer technique might reduce to as little as 2 percent the group of couples that would be unable to have children of their own. He said the technique would be of value to women who did not have functioning ovaries, to those afraid that their own ovum might in some way be genetically damaged, and to those who might not be able to tolerate the surgery necessary for the test tube fertilization procedure.

2 Countries Say U.S. Plan Is Ill-Timed

Panama and Venezuela
Oppose Troop Maneuvers

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Panama and Venezuela, which have supported U.S. policy in Central America, say the Reagan administration's plan to conduct large-scale military maneuvers there for the next five months is ill-timed and counterproductive.

Their response was echoed in statements by several Democratic presidential candidates and members of Congress, who said the increased U.S. military presence would aggravate tensions when several Latin American nations are intensifying regional peacekeeping efforts.

Reagan administration officials said the planned series of joint maneuvers with the U.S.-backed governments of Honduras and El Salvador, and exercises off the coast of Central America was a way to intimidate the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua, slow the passage of arms to it from Cuba and demonstrate support for U.S. allies in the region.

But Panama's foreign minister, Juan José Amado, said Thursday that the exercises would "cause concern and tension" and would hinder the attempts at regional negotiations by the Contadora group. Named for the Panamanian island where the group first met in January, the group consists of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

Mr. Amado also said his government would not permit the United States to conduct maneuvers from its bases in Panama. A Pentagon official said those bases probably would not have been used anyway.

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, who also has supported U.S. policy in Central America, praised the efforts of the Contadora nations and said the timing of the U.S. maneuvers was not propitious.

The foreign ministers of the four nations met last weekend and issued a joint peace proposal, which they urged the United States, Cuba and five Central American nations to support.

"I don't think the timing could be worse," Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, said of the planned maneuvers. Mr. Barnes is one of the congressmen who backed President Ronald Reagan's creation of a bipartisan commission on Central American policy.

Senator Alan Cranston of California, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president, accused the Reagan administration of relying on "gunboat diplomacy."

"We've virtually slapped the Contadora group across the head," a Reagan administration critic, Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, said Thursday.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who also is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, also criticized the planned increase in U.S. military presence.

"What I'm worried about is that they are increasingly militarizing that situation," Mr. Mondale said. Some other members of Congress welcomed the maneuvers, however, saying they would warn the governments of Nicaragua and Cuba of U.S. interest in Central America and might pressure Nicaragua into negotiations.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, a member of the Armed Services Committee, said, "It's certainly a strong message without a doubt, to Cuba and Nicaragua about their own flow of arms to El Salvador." He added, "And from that point of view it's a message that needs sending."

Habib Resigns Mediator Role In Middle East Peace Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Friday that Philip C. Habib had resigned as a special Middle East peace envoy and that Robert C. McFarlane, the president's deputy assistant for national security affairs, would succeed him.

Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Habib, who stepped down after eight months, "will be sorely missed."

The president disclosed at a departure ceremony for President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, who has been in Washington for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from his country, that Mr. McFarlane would travel to the Middle East in about 10 days.

U.S. officials said later that Mr. McFarlane expected to visit Syria, among other countries. Mr. Habib's departure, they said, did not mean any fundamental change in U.S. policy in the region.

While Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Reagan were meeting, Beirut radio reported that shells were falling on Christian districts of the Lebanese capital and on the city's international airport.

Mr. Gemayel implied Thursday that Syrian forces were responsible for a similar bombardment Wednesday and hinted at possible retaliation.

Syria responded Friday with a commentary on state-run Damascus radio in which Mr. Gemayel was accused of seeking to partition his country in coordination with the United States and Israel.

The refusal of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to meet with Mr. Habib was said to be a factor in the shuffling of Middle East mediators.

A career diplomat, Mr. Habib headed the American team that hammered out a Lebanese-Israeli accord, signed May 17. But Syria, whose opposition has blocked implementation of the pact, later snubbed him when he wanted to visit Damascus. Syrian officials described him as hostile to the Arabs.

He is said to have believed that his usefulness as a mediator had

come to an end because of Syria's opposition to him. He has also wanted to return to private life in California.

However, Mr. Habib has said that he will continue to be available to advise Mr. Reagan on Middle East policy whenever he is needed.

In Beirut, Mr. Reagan's announcement immediately raised speculation that the move was linked to U.S.-led efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.

Government officials had no immediate comment, but Western diplomats noted that Syria, which at present holds the key to troop withdrawal from Lebanon, had expressed dislike for Mr. Habib.

The fact that Mr. Reagan announced Mr. Habib's planned resignation immediately after meeting with Mr. Gemayel, the diplomats said, suggested the move could be linked to the troop withdrawal efforts.

Mr. Reagan said Friday's talks "focused on the next step in securing Lebanon's independence."

"Lebanon can count on our support," he told Mr. Gemayel. Mr. Reagan reaffirmed the principles of U.S. policy toward Lebanon — the full withdrawal of all foreign forces, support for a strong central government and security for Israel's northern border.

For his part, Mr. Gemayel said he remained confident that the major problems in Lebanon and the Middle East "can best be addressed and resolved by full cooperation with our Arab community and our American friends."

The United States and Lebanon, he said, would intensify their consultations.

Mr. McFarlane said later that he undertook the assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it "is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon, and then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East."

On the fourth day of his U.S. visit, Mr. Gemayel also met with

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During a break in negotiations that lasted 28 hours, Nicholas Ridley, a British finance official, gave a progress report Friday on funding cuts for the European Community.

INSIDE

"Balance" is the word being used to describe the compromise document that is expected to come out of the Madrid conference. Page 2.

Weeklong heat wave takes its toll in the U.S. Page 4.

Senate leaders and opponents of the MX missile reach an agreement to end the filibuster. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
A default on Washington Public Power Supply bonds appeared likely as a judge cleared the way for legal proceedings to open. Page 7.

MONDAY
Brazil, once a model of Third World growth, is now the scene of social and political unraveling. The first of four articles.

Former EPA Aide Found Not Guilty

WASHINGTON — Rita M. Lavelle was acquitted Friday of contempt of Congress charges for defying a subpoena to testify before a House subcommittee investigating mismanagement of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste cleanup program.

The charges stemmed from her failure to appear before a House subcommittee investigating political manipulation and mismanagement of the EPA's \$1.6-billion Superfund cleanup program. Miss Lavelle, former assistant EPA administrator, was fired by President Ronald Reagan in February and indicted in May for "willfully" failing to obey a congressional subpoena.

Kohl Seeks Review of 'Walk-in-Woods' Arms Plan

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has urged that Soviet and U.S. negotiators at Geneva examine again the controversial "walk in the woods" proposal, which would establish a balance of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and rule out deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles that could strike Soviet territory from West Germany in less than 10 minutes.

In the first extended interview since his trip to Moscow two weeks ago, Mr. Kohl stopped short Tuesday of a full endorsement of the negotiating proposal, which both Washington and Moscow presented after it was discussed informally at the Geneva talks. But he did stress that "all possible solutions" should be explored, including that plan.

The plan was suggested last summer by the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvirinsky, after a walk in the woods near Geneva. The plan would limit the United States to 75 cruise missile launchers and the Russians to 75 triple-warhead SS-20s. In so doing, the United States would have dropped deployment of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in West Germany.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany openly endorsed the plan.

Mr. Kohl lamented the fact that the formula "was not pursued in depth" and added, "Whether there is a chance of finding new impetus here, I am not able to judge. But it must be examined further in Geneva."

In Britain and Italy this December, a fact that has convinced many analysts that the Pershing remains the most important bargaining point for the United States in the Geneva talks.

Some of Mr. Kohl's aides are worried that an expressed willingness to drop the Pershings would not induce any Soviet concessions and only depict the West as weakening in its resolve to deploy because of the threat of violent demonstrations this autumn.

Other aides believe that waiting too long to make a move on the Pershings would sacrifice the opportunity to place the onus for failure at the arms talks on a rigid Soviet posture.

Mr. Kohl's plea for new initiatives that might include the cancellation of the Pershings from the West's deployment plans reflected increasing anxiety in Bonn that urgent steps must be taken to break the deadlock in Geneva or East-West tensions could escalate to a dangerous degree.

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Kohl said that President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov "very clearly declared that [if deployment occurs] they will then move forward SS-20 rockets to the territories of other Warsaw Pact countries, including East Germany."

But Mr. Kohl stressed that "this highly unpleasant development" would not deter his government

from abiding by commitments to station new U.S.-built missiles on West German soil at the end of this year if arms control talks fail.

In the hourlong interview, the chancellor defended his controversial remarks in Moscow about German reunification and shared his impressions as the first Western leader to meet extensively with Mr. Andropov.

Despite a reported kidney ailment, a circulatory problem and difficulty in walking, Mr. Andropov is, "quite clearly, the number one man in full control of the Soviet Union," Mr. Kohl said.

"He is a very serious and earnest man, with a brilliant intellectual capacity. You see this in the way he presents his arguments. He knows all the details of his subject matter."

"When you talk to him about history or culture, you realize he is a well-rounded, educated man," Mr. Kohl said. "He also possesses a fine sense of humor. This, too, you feel very distinctly."

During his Moscow trip, Mr. Kohl elaborated on his vision of German reunification in a bold way that irked his Soviet hosts who were accustomed to more apologetic homilies from Bonn leaders.

"I told Mr. Andropov that we Germans, in both East and West, paid a bitter price for the war that Hitler started. We have learned history's lesson, that violence is not a means of politics," he said.

"We also know that the division of Germany is a reality of our times. But we have the same right as all peoples of this earth to self-determination."

The chancellor, however, discounted a nascent revival of nationalism. "European national states have no future," he said. "We need a European roof, and my goal... is the political unification of Europe."



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany after his meeting in Moscow with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader.



Tran Van Ninh with his wife and son at a resettlement center in Ningning, China, near the Vietnamese border.

Indochinese View China As Stop on Way to West

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

NINGMING, China — Some were expelled from Vietnam with little more than the clothes on their backs. Others paid out their meager savings to be smuggled across the border rather than face military service in Cambodia or exile to an inhospitable new economic zone.

The flow of refugees from Indochina, most of them ethnic Chinese, has slowed to a trickle from the torrent with which it began in 1978, yet it continues.

So far this year, six refugees have found their way to one of China's refugee processing centers in Ningming, 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the frontier with Vietnam. Officials say they expect that farm work will be found for them somewhere in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, in which Ningming is situated.

Since 1978, more than 270,000 refugees from Indochina — the overwhelming majority of them from Vietnam, the others from Laos and Cambodia — have trav-

eled overland to find sanctuary in China.

Most have been resettled, primarily in Guangxi Zhuang and in the provinces of Yunnan, Guangdong and Fujian. But China is viewed by a minority of the refugees as little more than a stepping stone on their way to the West, and the Chinese authorities say they do not obstruct applications for reunions with family members.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Beijing has recorded about 2,100 cases of Vietnamese refugee families in China who have formally applied to join relatives in the West. So far, it says, 832 refugees have left China.

Some others would also like to go but have only a fragmentary idea of their relatives' whereabouts, making a reunion nearly impossible.

At the Ningming refugee center, Tran Van Ninh, 38, an electrician from Vietnam, said he was finally giving up, since he does not know

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Some Solidarity Activists Are Released

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Several dozen Solidarity activists were freed from jails near Gdansk Friday at the start of the regime's amnesty program for political prisoners, Roman Catholic Church spokesman said.

"They seemed to be beaming with optimism," said the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and the founder of a prisoners' aid center in Gdansk.

"A group of about 30 people, both men and women, have already arrived," Father Jankowski said in a telephone interview.

The amnesty decree, which took effect Friday, was a major part of the Communist government's plan to lift martial law. The end of martial law coincided with the national day, the anniversary of the first communist constitution.

There were no outward signs that restrictions had been lifted in Warsaw, where the streets were almost deserted as always on national day, which is a holiday. Several hundred people watched a military ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the central Victory Square.

Officials had said earlier they expected that no one would be released before Saturday. Prison spokesmen in Gdansk could not be reached for comment.

A senior Justice Ministry official said about 800 people under investigation or sentenced for political offenses would fall under the terms of the limited amnesty, but 60 of 190 actually serving sentences would not be freed now.

Seven top Solidarity officials and five members of the dissident movement KOR, considered the most important political prisoners now being held, are not eligible because they are charged with crimes against the state.

Mr. Walesa said he would consult other union figures before deciding how to respond to the conditional amnesty. He said, however, that it was still necessary "to fight for our rights through peaceful methods," and "find ways to implement the August 1980 accords."

Those agreements established the right to independent unions and gave workers a greater leverage over the authorities. Their impor-

tance was stressed by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Poland last month.

The best-known underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, in Warsaw said in an interview that future op-

position activity should be decided after talks with union activists in early August.

"Certainly the approaching anniversary of August will be an occasion to remind everyone of the so-

cial agreements signed then and to prepare a clear and up-dated version of the August demands," he said.

He said a boycott of the government-sponsored unions, set up after the suppression of Solidarity under martial law, should be maintained in the hope that the authorities would eventually allow a return to union pluralism.

Mr. Bujak said underground leaders, in hiding since December 1981, should not emerge until it was clear that they would not be threatened with jail if they pursued their union activities openly.

The government has left unclear its plans for re-introducing unions at the factory level. In legislation passed Thursday it amended the labor law to enable pluralism to be put off until the end of 1983, or until the Council of State considers it appropriate.

The official PAP news agency stressed that the amnesty bill was "an unconditional act of clemency."

"All who avail themselves of it will have to prove in a short time that they have appreciated its importance and understand the mistakes they have committed in the past," PAP said.

Those who are freed now will have the balance of their sentence added to any new punishment if they are caught repeating their offense within 30 months.

The wife of Bronislaw Geremek, a senior Solidarity adviser, held since attending a meeting with other former union associates in May, said he was confident he would be freed. He is under investigative arrest on a relatively minor charge.

Friends of Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a former Solidarity spokesman detained after addressing a small meeting in April, said they believed he too could be released. But at least one of the four charges against him carries a maximum sentence of more than three years, so his release is not automatic.

The wife of one prominent detainee said she had been given strong indications by the security police that she and her husband would be allowed to leave Poland if they decided to go. Troublesome dissidents have often been encouraged to leave for the West in the past.

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Poland's New Regulations

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The provisional regulations passed by the Polish parliament Thursday will:

• Allow factory managers to order employees to do extra work up to 46 hours a week.

• Give managers the right to require a six-month notice for job changes by employees. This is a way of preventing a possible increase in resignations or job-switching that was blocked under martial law.

• Forbid enterprises to award new material benefits to workers.

• Empower the government to freeze prices that producers charge distributors and to direct some firms to produce goods considered essential. These rules appear to run counter to the principles of the country's economic reform program aimed at giving individual enterprises greater autonomy.

• Curb the prerogatives of worker self-management councils by weakening the legal effect of formal protests from such bodies and by authorizing the suspension or dissolution of a council if it becomes a threat to "the legal order or the basic interests of society."

• Strengthen a recent law against those labeled "social parasites," by requiring such people — often former Solidarity activists dismissed from other jobs for political reasons — to join government work crews. Fines would be eliminated as a penalty.

• Expand the powers of cabinet ministers to suspend university senates, fire deans, rectors and directors of institutes, and dismiss faculty staff members.

• Limit students to joining youth associations and organizations already sanctioned by authorities.

• Subject teachers and students to dismissal or expulsion for breaching public order or acting against "the interests of the People's Republic of Poland."

• Enable authorities to continue to forbid assemblies if officials consider such meetings "threats to public order."

• Permit authorities to dissolve the leadership boards of cultural associations. This avoids the more embarrassing option of dissolving the whole organization, and is a measure that appears directed specifically at the Polish Writers' Union, whose leadership has refused to submit to Communist Party demands for a purge of anti-Socialist elements.

• Postpone until at least 1986 the development of multiple unions in factories.

Dropped from the government's original draft of the bill, at the urging of Poland's Roman Catholic Church, were several proposed permanent legal changes. But these measures have been put on the parliament's agenda for consideration again next week.

They would:

• Expand censorship rules to cover academic work, bibliographies, foreign books and union bulletins.

• Introduce penal code penalties of up to three years in jail for people caught circulating "false information" or participating in banned organizations.

Issues but because each side is willing to give away something to obtain something else it wants more.

In the 1975 Helsinki accords, the West exchanged de facto recognition of a divided Europe for a broad commitment from the Soviet Union on human rights and cooperation in Europe.

The document contains something for both sides. It tries to balance the main Soviet objective, the calling of a conference on disarmament in Europe, with the Western goal of strengthening and rendering more specific the Helsinki provisions on human rights.

The conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament is scheduled to open in Stockholm in January. It will provide Moscow a timely forum to attack the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, scheduled to begin in the month before.

But the scope of the conference makes it acceptable to the West, especially to the West German government, which is anxious to convince its restive anticommunist advocates that the deployment will not mean an end to discussions with the Soviet Union.

The first stage of the talks will deal with measures designed to lessen fears over a surprise military attack, such as prior notification

for military maneuvers. Only when these "confidence-building" matters are settled would disarmament be tackled.

Moscow has agreed that whatever decisions are reached at Stockholm will apply in its own territory as far east as the Ural Mountains, far beyond a 150-mile (240-kilometer) band provided for in the Helsinki accords. In return, Moscow wanted the Western limit to extend far into the Atlantic Ocean, presumably to cover the United States' rapid deployment force and other military activities beyond Europe. The West found this unacceptable.

The different approaches, symbolized by the use of the word "ocean" as opposed to "sea," are papered over by a technical device — using one word in the text and the other in a footnote.

In the area of human rights, the document sets down some gains for the West, but how large or small these are seems to depend upon what they are measured against. Compared with 14 amendments that NATO countries offered last year, they are minimal. But compared with the 1975 accords and with other proposals in Madrid they contain some carefully circumscribed improvements.

The right to practice religion, a vague generality in 1975, is stated unequivocally, along with the possibility for religious institutions to be consulted in promotion of that right provided it is functioning "within the constitutional framework" of the state. There are specific pledges to take steps against terrorism, an issue that did not figure at all in the original document.

Trade unionism was another area ignored in 1975, and because of Poland's suppressed Solidarity union it was a contentious issue. The right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike, which the West had demanded, have virtually disappeared in a formulation that the Soviet bloc could live with, "the right of workers freely to establish and join trade unions." It is further restricted by a provision that the rights be exercised "in compliance with the law of the state."

The West obtained a commitment to hold a special conference on "human contacts," which can deal with the sensitive issue of family reunification that touches on the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. Moscow resisted such a conference until the very end, then agreed only on the condition that it be contained in an annex, not in the text itself.

The Russians have continued to include 162 British and French nuclear weapons in their formula and, according to Mr. Nitze, "they also insisted on no limitations whatever on their forces in the eastern portions of the U.S.S.R." The United States has insisted that all Soviet missile systems be included to prevent the Russians from moving the SS-20s to the Soviet Far East.

Several U.S. officials said they held out little hope that an agreement can be reached before December, when the United States is scheduled to begin deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany and Britain.

The Russians have linked the weapons talks by telling U.S. negotiators that if the missiles are deployed, they will have to reassess their strategic arms position. The more favorable the Russians make their strategic arms proposal before then, said U.S. officials, the more pressure they put on the Reagan administration to delay the scheduled deployment.

Moscow is also pressing publicly to get the United States to formally propose the "walk in the woods" formula, sketched out a year ago by Mr. Nitze in conversations with the top Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitinskiy.

The formula would leave each side with 75 missile launchers in Europe, while the Russians would limit their missiles in the Soviet Far East to 90. It would drastically reduce the Soviet force of about 180 SS-20s and allow the United States to deploy the cruise but not the Pershing missiles.

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Paul H. Nitze answering a question after meeting with President Ronald Reagan on the U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Nitze Calls Soviet Union 'Rigid' at Geneva Talks

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union maintained "a rigid and uncompromising attitude" in the latest round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to the chief American negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

After making a 30-minute report to President Ronald Reagan and his national security adviser, William F. Clark, Mr. Nitze said the "Soviet side continued to insist on their one-sided proposal" to keep "a continuing

and large deployment of the SS-20s and that the United States not be permitted to deploy any of its Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

Mr. Nitze's description of Moscow's tough stand in the Geneva talks on the intermediate-range weapons contrasted with more favorable American characterizations of the Soviet position in the so-called START talks on reducing long-range missiles, which are scheduled to continue in Geneva until Aug. 4.

In the strategic arms talks, according to U.S. government officials, the Russians have put forward proposals for new limits on both sides' nuclear weapons carriers and sub-limits on those capable of delivering multiple warheads.

Further, the Russians are reported to have said they would agree to limit the overall number of "nuclear charges" — missile warheads and bombs — on each side.

Although the new Soviet proposals have been described as unsatisfactory by administration officials, they do represent some movement in the strategic-arms negotiations.

Both sides have now gotten down to defining three common areas for bargaining: delivery systems, including land- and submarine-launched intercontinental missiles and long-range aircraft carrying both bombs and missiles; the number of those systems that can carry more than one warhead or missile; and the total number of warheads or "nuclear charges" on each side.

But in the negotiations on intermediate-range forces in Europe, the two sides still have not been able to agree on which weapons to include in the talks.

The Russians have continued to include 162 British and French nuclear weapons in their formula and, according to Mr. Nitze, "they also insisted on no limitations whatever on their forces in the eastern portions of the U.S.S.R." The United States has insisted that all Soviet missile systems be included to prevent the Russians from moving the SS-20s to the Soviet Far East.

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U.S. Senate Leaders, Peace-Seeker, 11, Ends Moscow Visit MX Foes Reach Accord To Shut Off Filibuster

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Republican leaders and those senators opposed to the MX missile agreed Friday on a compromise to shut off a U.S. Senate filibuster and bring up a vote on the \$200-billion defense bill by Tuesday.

The announcement by the majority leader, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, came less than an hour before a scheduled vote to force a limitation on the anti-MX filibuster that has taken up most of the Senate's time for 10 days.

Under the agreement, opponents of the MX missile will bring up separate amendments Monday to ban production and place restrictions on it, with two hours of debate allotted for each amendment. A final vote on the bill must come no later than Tuesday night.

About 15 senators led by Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, have held up completion of the 1984 military authorization bill by demanding prolonged debate on the Reagan administration's plan to place 100 MXs in underground silos that now house Minuteman-3 missiles.

MX supporters, confident that they will prevail comfortably when the issue finally comes to a Senate vote, have largely ignored the debate — a factor that has angered the missile's opponents.

House Ties Strings to MX

George Lardner Jr. and Helen Dewar of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

An uneasy U.S. House of Representatives tied some strings on Thursday to the MX victory in a day earlier, conditioning deployment of the missile on further steps toward arms control.

The House on Thursday adopted provisions to reduce the number of MX missiles the administration can buy in the next fiscal year and to make their deployment contingent on progress toward a smaller, single-warhead missile in the future.

The House disposed of all its MX issues Thursday afternoon, but could not complete action on the

\$187.8-billion defense authorization bill that it took up in mid-May, and which it may not finish until September.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, a key broker of the plan that led to House approval of \$2.5 billion in MX production funds Wednesday night, followed up Thursday with an amendment that sought to guarantee development of a small, mobile intercontinental ballistic missile.

Mr. Aspin's bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces recommended this spring that Congress let the MX go forward, but that work be started on a single-warhead missile for the future, called Midgetman, which would be less threatening and might lead to an arms control agreement.

The House, which earlier had blocked the MX, accepted that compromise by a wide margin of bipartisan votes in May, but some members remained fearful that the Midgetman would never be built once funds for the 10-warhead MX are secured.

Mr. Aspin's amendment, accepted reluctantly by House Republicans, would limit MX deployment to 10 until a Midgetman prototype has been tested and then to 40 until the Midgetman has been flight-tested and contracts signed for engineering development.

The House also approved an amendment Thursday by two Democratic members, Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Norman D. Dicks of Washington, to cut the MX authorization voted Wednesday night by more than \$350 million and reduce the number of MX missiles procured in the coming year from 27 to 21.

The administration has proposed deployment of 100 MXs in the next several years, but Mr. Gore would like to limit this to 50. He said that by his calculations, deployment of 100 MXs, in conjunction with other weapons, would give the United States a measuring first-strike capability.

"Measurable movement on arms control is the only thing that will state off defeat in the fall," Mr. Gore added.

By John Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The 11-year-old American girl who has been the centerpiece of a Kremlin effort to enhance its image as a peacemaker has ended a two-week visit during which she was showered with gifts, greeted by stadiums full of young people and otherwise treated as a major celebrity.

Samantha Smith, a fifth-grader from Manchester, Maine, came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who urged her to make the journey after Miss Smith wrote to him seeking an assurance the Soviet Union would not start a war.

The surprise of the visit was that Miss Smith and her parents, Arthur and Jane, did not meet Mr. Andropov, who sent a senior official Wednesday with gifts and the explanation that he was too busy with the visit of the Hungarian leader, János Kádár.

In other respects, no effort was spared in a carefully managed tour

that seemed to be aimed at molding American public opinion to the idea that the Kremlin is sincere in seeking an end to the arms race.

[Miss Smith arrived in Boston Friday after a stopover in Montreal, The Associated Press reported.]

Miss Smith charmed her hosts, particularly when she said her trip had resolved the doubts about Soviet intentions she conveyed in her letter to Mr. Andropov. "Oh, no!" she said at a farewell news conference Thursday, smiling broadly, when asked if she still feared the Kremlin might launch a nuclear attack.

In answer to another question, she said while there were some Americans who had misconceptions about Russians and their government, "people who have been to the Soviet Union, they know that they do not want war at all, they just want peace."

Like the Rev. Billy Graham, another private American citizen to travel here in connection with the peace issue, Miss Smith was treated

to the highest privileges of Soviet society. She was driven around Moscow and Leningrad in a black Chaika limousine of the kind normally reserved for senior party officials, and bouquets were presented at every stop.

At one point during her four days at an exclusive summer camp on the Black Sea she was paraded around an amphitheater filled with 2,000 cheering, clapping young Russians, a spotlight following her.

The exchange of letters had been widely publicized, but the Soviet authorities, perhaps sensitive to suggestions the young American was being exploited for political ends, held coverage of the visit in the Soviet news outlets to relatively modest proportions. But her photograph appeared prominently in practically every newspaper, along with her praise of the Russians' concern for peace.

On one occasion, at the Palace of Young Pioneers in Moscow, she was invited to sign a "vote for peace" that included a condemnation



Asked at a farewell news conference in Moscow if she would be willing to portray Becky Thatcher, a fictional American girl of the 1800s, in a Soviet-American production of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," Samantha Smith was caught off-guard and finally said, "Maybe."

tion of plans for the stationing of new American missiles in Europe. Her mother intervened, and the card went unsigned.

Miss Smith's mother and father,

an English professor at the University of Maine, were enthusiastic in their public remarks about the visit, but they were at pains to emphasize its nonpolitical nature.

At the news conference, Mrs. Smith said that while it was plain Russians wanted peace, the technical aspects of arms control were beyond the range of the visit.

Drug May Limit Alcohol's Effect

By Philip J. Hills
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have discovered that a drug used to treat depression helps prevent the memory loss connected with drinking alcohol, according to a report released Friday.

The drug is the first to show such a clear effect on human memory and will "open whole new lines of research" into both memory and alcoholism, said Markku Linnola of the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, a co-author of the paper that will appear in Science magazine next week.

Researchers say the drug — an antidepressant made in Sweden called zimelidine — may or may not lead to a substance that will reverse some effects of drinking. But they expect it to help them explore the brain system that controls memory deterioration and other behavior, including violence, sometimes associated with alcoholism.

Researchers said that although the drug reversed memory deterioration while a person was drinking, it was not clear whether that kind of memory loss is the same as the long-term deterioration of memory in chronic alcoholics.

In previous experiments with animals, the new drug was found to have other powerful effects besides boosting memory.

For instance, it ended animals' preference for alcohol over water when a choice was given. In experiments with 16 humans, Edward Sellers and Claudio Naranjo of the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto found a similar, but smaller, reduction in the motivation to drink. That finding eventually may be useful in treating alcoholism.

Zimelidine, according to the current hypothesis, works by affecting an important natural chemical called serotonin, which is believed to help store memories chemically in the brain and acts as a mediator in other behavior. It is found at abnormally low levels in the brains of suicides and alcoholics.

In the new study, researchers put 10 volunteers through a battery of tests after giving them as much as six ounces of 90-proof alcohol and either a pill of zimelidine or a placebo, a sugar pill.

Those who drank and had the placebo scored badly on memory tests as well as on tests of balance and visual tracking.

But those who were given zimelidine with their alcohol performed 65 percent to 80 percent better than their counterparts on some memory tests, such as one requiring them to remember a list of words after hearing it only once. Balance and visual tracking remained poor.

Egypt Misses U.S. Payment On Arms Debt

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt has failed to make the latest interest payment on its \$2.1 billion military debt to the United States, financial sources say.

Egypt was supposed to pay \$30.2 million on June 15, but no payment has been forthcoming. The reason for the delay was unclear Thursday. Neither Egyptian nor U.S. government officials would comment on the debt issue.

But Egyptian officials have assured their American counterparts that Egypt would not default on its debt, and that the interest payments would be made, the sources said.

Nevertheless, U.S. officials in Cairo and Washington are said to be concerned that Egypt's delay in meeting its debt obligation, if protracted, could hurt the country's credit rating and lead to political difficulties in Congress.

Since 1978, the United States has committed \$4.275 billion to Egypt in military grants, which do not have to be repaid, and loans, which are paid back at slightly below-market interest rates.

Most of the money the United States has provided has been in loans, not grants. As of January, Egypt had used \$2.1 billion of \$2.8 billion in authorized credits.

For fiscal 1984, which begins in October, the Reagan administration has requested \$1.32 billion in military credits, of which \$900 million are loans.

Egypt has used its foreign military sales loans to purchase a wide variety of American weapons, including M-60 tanks, F-16 fighter planes, radar equipment, TOW missile launchers, and anti-aircraft batteries.

The United States has permitted Egypt to pay only interest, not principal, for the first 10 years of the loans. As of January, Egypt had paid \$312 million in interest, according to the latest figures from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

However, an extra payment is required for every day that interest payments are in arrears.

This is the second time in less than a year that Egypt has failed to make a payment for a foreign military sales loan on time, financial analysts said.

Last spring, a \$90-million interest payment that was due in March was not paid until early May.

The interest payment due on June 15 has not been made. Another payment of \$37.3 million in interest was due on July 15. It is not known whether Egypt made this payment.

Whatever the cause of the delays, Egypt is one of several countries that has recently had difficulty meeting its debt obligations.

Last week, for example, Brazil received an extension of the deadline for repayment of a \$400-million loan installment to the Bank for International Settlements after it became clear that Brazil could not afford to make the payment. Brazil had earlier agreed to some austerity measures.

20 Lost After Aegean Storm

SALONICA, Greece — About 20 persons were believed drowned after a storm swept the northern Aegean Sea during the night, harbor authorities said Friday. Gale force winds overturned small fishing boats and many fishermen were rescued by patrol boats at dawn, they said.

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Talks Stall Over Access To Reagan Election Data

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Negotiations between the White House and a House subcommittee broke down after the administration said it would not provide complete access to Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign files unless the panel also agreed to a full-scale inspection of President Jimmy Carter's campaign records.

On Thursday, Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, the panel chairman, called the offer unacceptable and said he may seek a meeting with Mr. Reagan — or a subpoena — unless the administration changes its mind by Tuesday.

Mr. Albosta said the administration had refused to modify its most recent offer, which would give the panel access only to documents deemed relevant by FBI agents who are inspecting the Reagan campaign files stored at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

Congressional Republicans quickly picked up on the suggestion of the White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding, that the Carter files be included in any broader inquiry, saying that anything less would amount to reviewing only half the 1980 campaign.

"We are not going to be dictated to by the executive branch," replied Mr. Albosta, who appeared frustrated after a week of fruitless negotiations. He said that while the subcommittee has looked at some Carter documents, there are no allegations of wrongdoing in the Carter campaign that would warrant a broader inquiry.

The increasingly bitter dispute suggested that the White House is determined to keep investigators

for the Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee from rummaging through Mr. Reagan's raw campaign records.

Administration officials have acknowledged privately that they are worried that that could lead to disclosure of politically embarrassing material unrelated to the probe of how Reagan aides obtained documents and information from the Carter White House.

In the process, however, the White House has set of an open confrontation with the subcommittee, prompting congressional Democrats to question President Reagan's pledge to cooperate fully with the probe.

Mr. Albosta said his latest proposal called for both Democratic and Republican subcommittee staff members to review the Hoover files in conjunction with FBI officials. He said the subcommittee would not review, copy or take notes on any document that does not relate to the unauthorized transfer of government or campaign material.

"The subcommittee, of course, would reserve the right to determine what material is relevant," Mr. Albosta said.

An administration official said many of the restrictions were suggested by the White House, but that "the sticking point" remained subjecting the Carter files to similar scrutiny. "If they want to go through all the files, then they're asking to review a whole campaign, and if that's the case let's not just look at one side of it," he said.

In a letter to Mr. Albosta's special counsel, James Hamilton, Mr. Fielding said the two sides had reached an impasse.

Cranston, Lacking Big Donors, Changes Strategy Reagan Plans New Funds For Reactor

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan Cranston of California, his campaign \$355,000 in debt, has announced a drastically revised plan for financing his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Moreover, his campaign manager predicted that Mr. Cranston would force the former vice president, Walter F. Mondale, out of the race by the end of March.

"We feel we have this down to a three-way race now," Sergio Bendixen, the campaign manager, said. "We will spend the next nine months making it a two-man race."

In a news conference Thursday, Mr. Bendixen disclosed a \$5-million, 30-state strategy that he said would enable Mr. Cranston to knock Mr. Mondale out of the race quickly and then eliminate Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

The strategy calls for Mr. Cranston to redirect fund-raising efforts toward small contributors because he has been unable to establish himself as a credible contender to major donors.

"We just aren't able to attract the \$1,000 contributors to our campaign," he said. Moments later, he added, "We're not going to get any of the smart money."



Senator Alan Cranston: Looking for small donors.

The Cranston campaign has long claimed that its candidate is one of the best political fund-raisers in the United States, and Mr. Cranston has boasted that he is not afraid to ask for money.

"At the beginning of the campaign, we thought Alan Cranston could raise money easily," Mr. Bendixen said. "We found that wasn't the case."

Reports filed with the Federal Election Commission this week showed that Mr. Cranston raised \$1.1 million during the past six months. The reports also show he

was more in debt than any of the five other announced candidates. The reports also indicated that Mr. Mondale, who reported taking in \$5.2 million, had raised about \$600,000 in California, which is more than Mr. Cranston did.

Mr. Cranston's new financial plan calls for raising \$2.2 million from direct mail by the end of the year, \$1 million from television advertisements, \$500,000 from rock concerts and \$1.5 million from traditional fund-raising dinners and receptions.

Even if the plan succeeds, aides projected that Mr. Cranston would be \$1 million in debt by Jan. 1, when he would become eligible for federal matching campaign funds.

FEC reports also show that Senator Gary Hart of Colorado is \$224,896 in debt. His campaign staff members have said that he is negotiating for \$350,000 in loans.

Mr. Cranston raised \$3.1 million for his 1980 Senate campaign, more than any other Senate candidate. Last year, he raised \$2.9 million for other candidates.

"I tell you Alan Cranston is still the best fund-raiser who has ever been elected to office in this country," said Mickey Kantor, who managed Mr. Cranston's 1974 Senate campaign. "If he were to run again for the Senate, he'd have no trouble raising great sums of money."

As a presidential candidate, Mr. Cranston has performed far better than expected, finishing surprisingly well in straw ballots at Democratic functions. He has used the nuclear-freeze issue to attract support.

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State Lawmakers' Veto Being Challenged in U.S.

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In late March, when the Pennsylvania Legislature was in the throes of budget writing, the State Department of Corrections completed a revision of its

prison regulations, boiling down more than 170 rules and procedures into a few dozen rules.

But it was not able to issue them then as binding regulations. Like many other independent state agencies around the United States whose powers have thus been curbed, it had to submit its rules to the state's independent Regulatory Review Commission. The commission decided the regulations were not clear enough on prisoners' rights and the use of force and sent them back to the department to be rewritten.

Ohio has a Joint Committee on Agency Review, Connecticut a Legislative Regulation Review Committee, which is specified in the state constitution. In Missouri there is the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. New York has an informal arrangement for legislative oversight. These committees, commissions and panels represent a widespread but disputed effort by legislatures to exert control over regulations issued by state agencies.

"It keeps a check on the bureaucrats," said state Senator Richard M. Webster of Missouri, a member of the Administrative Rules Committee. "Legislators are more responsive to the public and more sensitive to their complaints about rules and regulations."

But the laws for legislative review, many passed over the voices of governors who consider them a form of meddling in executive matters, are expected to come under increasing court challenge because the Supreme Court ruled last month that Congress's legislative veto provisions, written into more than 200 federal laws, were unconstitutional. These provisions made it possible for one or both houses of

Congress to block some unwanted agency regulation unilaterally.

The Supreme Court held that the practice violated the Constitution's concept of separation of powers and the clause requiring Congress to present its approved bills to the president for signature or veto.

So far, four state legislative veto laws, including New Jersey's, have been invalidated by state courts on similar grounds. A current court challenge to Kentucky's legislative veto rule, with the backing of Governor John Y. Brown, has been reopened for additional argument in light of the court ruling.

"They're extremely vulnerable," said H. Harold Levinson, a law professor at Vanderbilt University who is an expert on the issue. "Those state courts that have addressed the question have lined up

on the same issues as the Supreme Court, that they are a kind of law-making that should go through both houses and be subject to the governor's veto and override."

The enactment of legislative review and veto laws increased in the states in the 1970s as a reaction to proliferating regulatory agencies and a rise of U.S. government aid programs that required the states to meet certain standards. These developments tended to concentrate rulemaking in the hands of appointed officials, the civil service and the governor.

Indeed, the National Conference of State Legislatures, which was an early proponent of legislative oversight of agency regulations, argues that in most states the amount of law created through regulation equals the law enacted by statute. Many legislators came to believe they were being bypassed.

"These rules were seen as a way of putting the balance back into the separation of powers," Mr. Levinson said in an interview.

Although 42 states have some provision for legislative review of state regulations, their scope varies, from allowing only a mild advisory role on regulations to Connecticut's law, the only one written into a state constitution, which gives the Legislative Regulation Review Committee power to suspend regulations with no requirement that the full Legislature or governor agree.

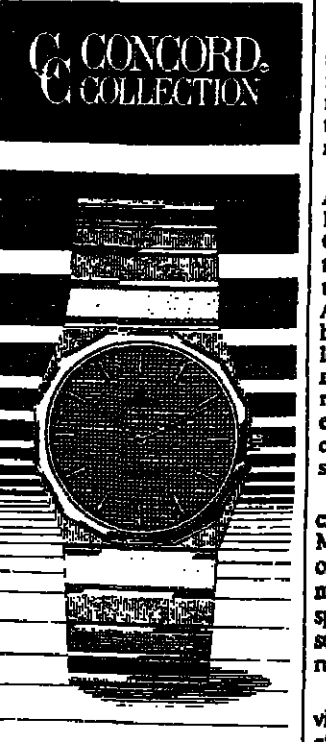
In 32 states, including Pennsylvania, legislatures can ultimately prevent a regulation from becoming effective, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures. Laws in the 10 remaining states, including New York and Vermont, provide only a nonbinding advisory role for the legislature.

France Buying 2 Rare Falcons To Defend Jets

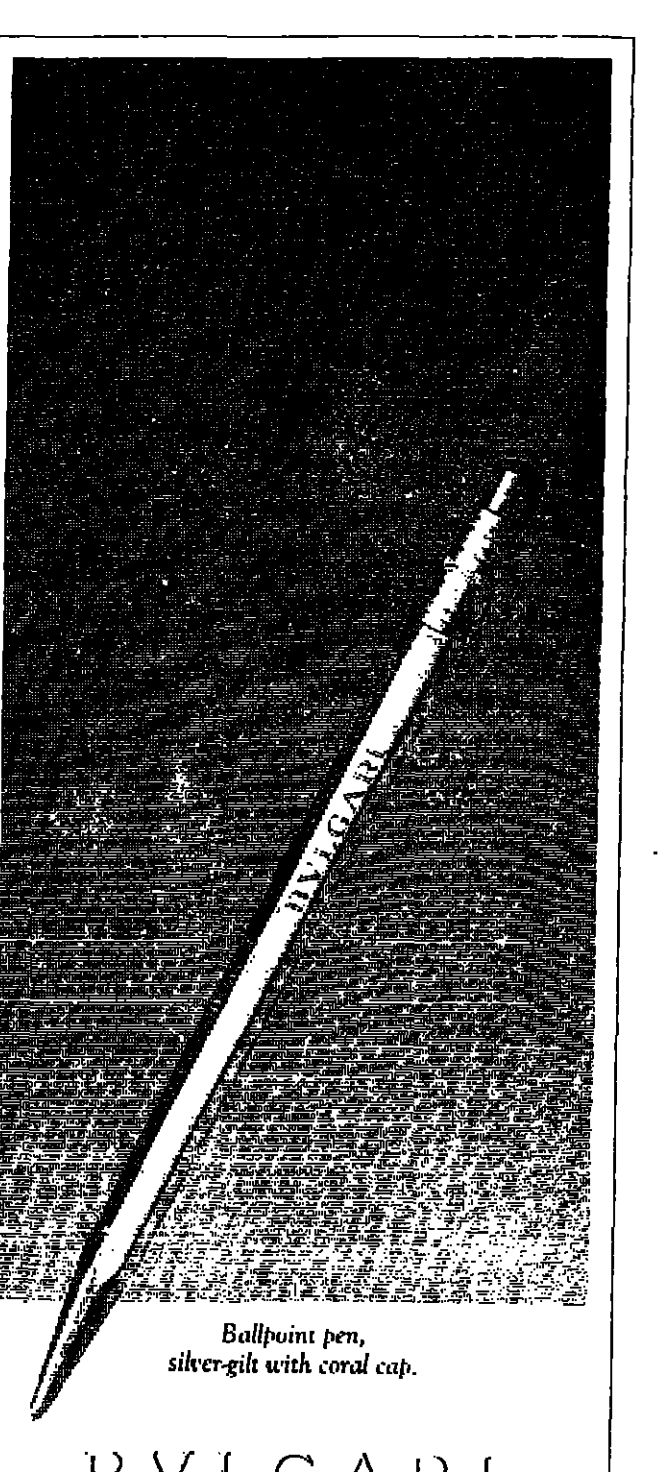
EDMONTON, Alberta — Canada is sending two rare falcons to France to defend Mirage jet fighters from flocks of herring gulls.

The Gyr falcons will be trained to attack the gulls, which flock around strategic air bases in France and often collide with jets and cause millions of dollars in damage.

Gyr falcons are among the largest and most highly prized hunting falcons in the world, and the two birds cost France the equivalent of \$3,000.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Valentino Hones Deluxe Look

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

ROME — It was the first time that Ken Russell had seen a Valentino fashion show. "I didn't know Italian fashion, I didn't know Valentino," he said. "I was knocked over. These were not fignments from anybody's imagination. These were beautiful clothes worn by real women."

A stout, red-faced man with fierce blue eyes, the director — "The Music Lovers," "Lisztomania" — was viewing the Rome couture's winter collection Thursday night for strictly professional reasons. He plans to make a film about Maria Callas, starring So-

phia Loren in Valentino clothes. Though he professed himself "conquered" by Valentino's clothes, he added that this collection would not do "because it's the wrong period. We go from 1957 to 1974."

Valentino will just have to design special clothes. The possible exceptions in Thursday's collection were the stunning, timeless sequin sheaths, including a liquid red one with fringed, bullfighter shoulders.

Russell had every reason to be impressed. In a constant crescendo, Valentino keeps reaching for new heights in the pursuit of luxury. This time, his refined look, drowned in cashmere and sequins, included still another dimension:



Sequin dress with bullfighter shoulders.

diamond soles in diamond-trimmed sandals.

It may sound a bit absurd, but it isn't, quite. It is all part of an act, and it faithfully renders Valentino's approach to fashion, which is anything but low-key. His are not intellectual, hard-to-decipher clothes. Neither do they carry an intellectual message. Terribly feminine and terribly expensive, they cater to a pampered few, like Baroness Alessandra di Portanova, who owns "only three houses" (one in Rome and two in Acapulco), shuttles in her private plane and shops couture the way others shop supermarket. Next week she is flying six friends from Monte Carlo to Paris to see the Saint Laurent and Givenchy collections and have lunch at Maxim's in between. Valentino appeals to just that kind of woman, who wants the ultimate that money can buy and does not believe in the "poor little rich girl" look.

Always dead on target, Valentino keeps honing his own look. Besides diamond soles, this time he offered little black leather skirts luxuriously decorated with velvet flowers. Highly sensual, his form-fitting silhouette spelled out every curve of the body. Velvet, sequins and lambs galore helped emphasize the deluxe look.

For daytime, his dashing clothes had a lot of drama about them, both in terms of shapes and colors. Comfortably long coats, grazing the ankles, fell into two groups: one strongly belted, full-skirted and made of giant, striking blanket plaids; the second good and roomy, swinging from wide shoulders and in strong contrasting colors — flag blue or poppy red and black. His prettiest suits had swirling skirts and short, double jackets with the top one in a different color and texture, such as black and white houndstooth over black.

But the evening is where Valentino customers really shine, and he gave them an impressive choice. Besides the opera gowns with small black velvet bodices and colorful, puffed organza skirts, he offered skinny black velvet columns, their backs décolleté and filled in with cut-out velvet flowers outlined with diamonds.

Sequins, which can look pretty tired and tacky, got a new lease on life through Valentino's felicitous finds, such as black pleated skirts with the inside of the pleat in a different color, or silver stars and fringes down the left shoulder of a black sequined sheath. The after-ski gold lamé jumpsuits should be just right for the pretty gold diggers who abound in chic resorts, while more romantic women are sure to fall for the filmy gold lamé gowns that floated at the top of the runway like so many Winged Victories. Valentino said he wanted to revive the little black nothing dress



Valentino's Spencer suit with gray flannel skirt.

— "the kind the Duchess of Windsor used to wear." Black and demure, with shy décolletés fore and aft, these were simple, all right — just the kind that cost a fortune and look like nothing until you dress them up with the right jewelry.

The delivery was at least equal to the clothes. For the first time (for security reasons), Valentino did not show in his saloon but on a charming, obelisk-centered plaza adjoining his fashion house. In a repeat of his Metropolitan Museum show in New York last fall, he had the models come down a long flight of steps framed by dramatic white columns. Valentino was chosen to design the costumes for the Italian teams at the Los Angeles Olympics, and he paraded them on Italian athletes, one of whom fit an Olympic-like flame at the top of the runway.

The three days of Roman fashion shows included each solid staples as Milla Schön — who was celebrating the 25th anniversary of her house — and André Lang, who has carved a solid niche for himself in the United States. Schön, who showed in the courtyard of a palace that was once the home of a pope, had her usual fine of pristine suits, including some new leather ones, their backs decorated with sun-ray pleats. Lang can be credited for

steadily delivering ladylike and safe clothes that will never rock the fashion boat but will keep selling, season in and season out. Renato Balestracci made a mild comeback with some pretty evening dresses, including tasseled satins faintly reminiscent of Paul Poiret and the Russian ballet.

It takes women like queen-bee Marta Mazzotto and other Italian socialites to keep the rest of Roman couture going. For only Italian women appreciate the swashbuckling, almost baroque style of houses like Rocco Barocco or Pino Lancetti. In a spirit of solidarity, the generous Mazzotto, who wears stacks of diamonds with her bathing suit — "the light is better" — gave a splendid party for Barocco in the garden of her new house, which used to be part of the Hotel de Russie, where Diaghilev and Picasso once lived.

All that and Roman policewomen, who, it seems, have been complaining that their uniforms were ugly. Sensitive to their plight, Rome's mayor commissioned five major designers, including Schön and Laura Biagiotti, to upgrade their fashion image. The new uniforms were shown to Rome society and will be soon submitted to the female police corps.

Sotheby's Posts Annual Profit

By Soreen Melikian
International Herald Tribune

SOTHEBY'S is out of the woods, at least for the time being.

With great fanfare, its press office has released some end-of-season figures (in pounds and dollars) that leave no doubt that the red alert of last fall is over. For the season that ends Aug. 31, net sales worldwide will total more than £272.7 million (\$459 million) — compared with £267.5 million (\$417.3 million) for the 1981-82 season. Britain and Ireland account for £106.1 million (\$162.38 million) against £98.8 million (\$169.77 million) last season while New York leads with a total of £191.35 million (\$215 million), remarkably close to last season's \$195.1 million (£113.6 million).

In the fall, it looked as if Sotheby's was going to lose the battle to Christie's. Its fourth-quarter turnover was a mere £36.5 million (\$59.13 million), while its competitor registered a record high for the quarter of £39 million (\$62 million). Sotheby's spectacular comeback is a remarkable feat, which few observers would have been prepared to bet on. Sotheby's can now forecast a 64-million profit for the year, as opposed to last year's £3-million loss. Given the frays over the American takeover bid, which did not enhance Sotheby's image and confused many outsiders, this is even more remarkable.

New York's relative success is partly due to the \$16.8-million Haver-meyer sale of Impressionist masters May 18, usefully supplemented in the same session by a \$20.4-million sale of Impressionist and Modern paintings from various sources.

Several world records were achieved that day, the most impressive being the \$3.74 million paid for Degas' pastel on monotype "L'Attente." It is the world auction record for any Impressionist painting, and while it might not hold as such if a truly major Impressionist painting in oils should come up, it is almost sure to remain the record price for a pastel, Impressionist or not, for some years.

It all seems wonderful. It is, as far as Sotheby's recovery of prestige is concerned. But from every other viewpoint, the tide of record prices holds as many dangers as promises of prosperity for auction houses.

These are paid by definition for works that leave all others far behind in their own category. Such works represent, numerically, a minimal fraction of what is sold. They have been disappearing from the market at an accelerated rate over the past few years. Once in a museum, they do not get pumped back into the auction circuit. An economist unfamiliar with the specifics of the art market might argue that, as one top layer becomes eroded and eventually gets whisked out of the market altogether, the one under will get promoted as a substitute.

Sure enough, there have been instances of what might be called "record-price contamination" in recent sales. Such was the case, in my view, of Renoir's portrait of a woman in the nude, seated on the banks of a river, that sold for \$2.75 million immediately after the Haver-meyer sale. Technically speaking, it is an accomplished work, displaying Renoir's skill at wielding the brush, but it can also be seen as a rather conventional study using all the tricks — the blurred streaks of color blending subject and environment, the much-repeated face seen three quarters with an ambiguous smile, and so on. This is hardly the Renoir that deserved to hold the world record for the artist, in contrast, for example, to the previous record Renoir, "Point des Arts," sold

in October 1968 at Sotheby's in New York for \$1.55 million.

More extraordinary, Sotheby's May sale of arms and armor from Haver Castle included an extraordinary three-quarter suit of armor made for King Henry II of France in about 1540-50. The suit fetched £1.92 million, a price reflecting the art-

lem for its owner in particular and for the market at large. If it fails to sell, it damages the market. If it sells under its exaggerated previous price, the result is the same.

Individual cases apart, it is possible to envisage the point where real "museum pieces" will become so rare, and unsatisfactory substitutes so numerous, that some of the private buyers on whose wealth and optimism the top end of the market largely rests might be turned off.

In short, the present situation, in which so much hinges on record-price works is anything but healthy. The problem of dwindling quantity and quality remains. It cannot just be, and is not, mechanically compensated by a corresponding rise of masterpieces — and the rest alike. There is much talk about the soaring prices of great works of art but nothing is said about the proportionately astronomical prices of bad pieces. These have never been so high. While an indefinite, if slow, rise of the supremely beautiful and rare is theoretically conceivable, the same does not apply to the bottom end. Awareness of its mediocrity will inevitably spread at some point. Then the market will have to adjust to an entirely new situation and modify its structure. That point is probably not so far away. My guess is four or five years — ten at the most.

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Max Ernst's Surrealism: Individuality and the Unconscious

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VEENCE, France — How little we actually discover of Max Ernst in his own work! This is a situation that is all the more paradoxical at first sight since he was after all a Surrealist — some say the Surrealist painter — and was consequently always presumed to be artistically hovering at the frontier of the unconscious.

But the unconscious in this sense cannot be the nucleus of individuality. It must, rather, be a strange, impersonal region out of which the individuality grows, for Max Ernst's work, as a whole, strikes me as astonishingly impersonal. Highly individual, naturally, but impersonal.

This impression comes from a visit to the Maeght Foundation here, where more than 150 items of the artist's multifaceted work have been gathered from museums and private collections around the world, and the paintings, drawings, frottages, collages, assemblages and sculptures offer an excellent panorama of his achievement.

Ernst's alter ego in his painting was a bird (e.g., "L'oplop, Superior of the Birds," 1928 — No. 43 in the catalog) and there is indeed something birdlike about the man with his strong blue eyes, his beak-like nose and a certain brittle frailty sheltered behind talent, wit and superior intelligence. "You have too

much talent," a friend told him in his youth. "You should use less of it."

How can one blame an artist for having too much talent? Ernst certainly never deserved the blame of obtaining an easy success. Indeed he was acknowledged quite late in life and never enjoyed the superstar status of his fellow Surrealists, Salvador Dali. But, along with works that have an unforgettable individuality ("L'Ange du Foyer," for instance), there are others that present easy and even flippant solutions or that dazzle with some unusual technical innovation that does not always stand up well to time and scrutiny.

It seems, in any event, that Max Ernst did use his talent as a foil in his fencing match with the world, and what dazzles is often the flash of a swift-moving blade. Such things are important when we are dealing with an artist because the personality, as in a rare and precious musical instrument, determines the quality, the mellowness or power, of what is produced.

Ernst himself invoked Surrealist theory to deny "the legend of the artist's creative power" and "the old notion of 'talent,'" both of which became irrelevant the day that artistic production was supposed to be the consequence of an "objective" exploration of the subconscious. The Surrealist technique of bringing together a number of elements foreign to one another in

a foreign environment is easy enough to apply today, and advertising has been using it for years. But when Ernst was producing the early collages for "La Femme 100 Têtes" in 1929 (using copperplate illustrations of books for children and almanacs), the effect was disquieting and it still remains effective. It was an objective diversion or reappropriation of conventional imagery, and I doubt that anything more eloquent in this vein has been produced since.

But one must always bear in mind that artistic theories are profoundly influenced in their formulation by the reigning social theories of the day. The unfortunate thing is that theoretical statements of this sort are subsequently given an absolute meaning. Thus Leonardo's statement that art is *cosa mentale*, a thing of the mind, has in recent years regularly and solemnly been invoked to justify that dreary purge known as conceptual art. Leonardo, however, was speaking with an entirely different objective: artists in his day were comparable to craftsmen, socially inferior to intellectuals in a society with Platonic leanings. Leonardo's intention was quite simply to get more consideration for artists by asserting that they were intellectuals and not craftsmen.

The Surrealist theory, which was not anything monolithic, was also influenced by the notions of the day, for instance by the reigning assumption that only "objective" things were real. This belief made things very tough for art, but the theory of an objective reality of the subconscious mind that was to be explored with appropriate techniques by artists, had the merit of giving art "respectability" in the perspective of the day. Not that society at large was much aware of any such notion; but the artists were and it no doubt helped them to come to terms with the sort of social objectivity invoked by the Communists, and with that slightly different sort of objectivity of the pragmatic world in which they lived and in which people were religiously persuaded that a cat is a cat.

What is rather curious, looking at the work of Max Ernst today, is that one is no longer as aware of the break with the past that the Surrealists were convinced they were making. This is the way time works on art, and a visitor today can quite easily look for affinities with art of the past, and even with prewar Symbolist art. Thus "Dark Forest and Bird" (No. 37) appears like a sea change of Böcklin's "Isle of the Dead," and one can also detect echoes of the Renaissance and of Classical antiquity in this or that painting. But there are those works that remain as vivid as an unexplained dream (in which the colors have the implausible oddity the abstract incompatibility of dream colors) like "La Femme Chancelante," "La Joie de Vivre," "Fascinant Cyprès or, among the later works, "Le Jardin de la France."

It is this consecration by the collective memory that signifies the durable interest of much of Max Ernst's work, and not, as the instant art historians so readily proclaim, the fact that his technical innovations anticipate the work of

this or that artist of today. Any technical innovation becomes a gimmick, but what is really durable is the work of inexpressible oddity — as odd, if possible, as life itself. Ernst himself did not always preserve this oddity with sufficient severity, and there are later works in which he does not resist the temptation of being cute.

The exhibition, which runs through Oct. 5, also includes important sculptures, the larger pieces like the famous "Capricorne" being placed on the patio at the rear.

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Ernst's "L'Ange du foyer" (1937).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Deal With Nicaragua

What is a reasonable bargain that could promote stability and perhaps even peace in Central America? Here is one idea: Call off the dogs of war, insist on absolutely no military intervention across any border, ban the shipment of offensive weapons to all governments in the region, buy one-way tickets home for all foreign military advisers, reward respect for human rights and democratic elections, and encourage true reconciliation all around.

You may be forgiven for not realizing that this is precisely the plan the Reagan administration says it favors. It is the program proposed by Central America's democratic states at a meeting in Costa Rica last October. And in crucial respects it overlaps proposals just offered by Nicaragua and by the Contadora group of mediators comprising Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

This week, while the White House was cracking up Caribbean war games, Nicaragua was obviously hoping to take the wind out of U.S. sails. Its leftist rulers dropped their insistence on direct talks only with the United States and Honduras, and came around to the U.S. view that meaningful talks to stabilize Central America have to be regionwide.

Yes, said the State Department, that is a "positive step." But where are Nicaragua's ideas for verifying progress within countries? Why was nothing said about letting democratic elections resolve internal problems? And how can Managua put the Salvadoran rebels on the same level as an elected government?

That is a weak and suspect U.S. response.

The plan the Reagan administration says it favors also treats both Salvadoran sides the same way: It would compel the recall of all foreign advisers. And the talk of elections cuts both ways: Who elected Guatemala's right-wing dictator? Verification? Sure, that's a subject for negotiations, not a precondition.

The greatest awkwardness concerns military intervention. President Reagan has had trouble proving any significant Nicaraguan role in El Salvador. Yet U.S. support of rebels in Nicaragua is now blatant. The president justifies supporting the *contras* by comparing the Sandinists to the European Communist regimes kept in power by Soviet tanks. If that were the case, he should welcome Nicaragua's offer to send away its Cuban helpers along with all foreign advisers in the region.

The hostilities of years are not going to be dispelled by the semantic maneuvers of a few days. Plainly it would take a lot of string to make any such diplomatic package hold. But some promising ideas are now on the table, put there by allies as well as adversaries.

These ideas call for something more considered than Mr. Reagan's remark that dealing with the Sandinists is difficult because "they're being subverted or directed by outside forces." Generously testing the sincerity of Nicaragua's overture would cost little.

Perhaps the Nicaraguans want to be more reasonable only because they are scared of the new Yankee belligerence. But isn't that what Mr. Reagan hoped for?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recovery Under Way

The American economy was not only beginning to expand rapidly last spring, but far more rapidly than had seemed possible a few months before. The growth rate reported this week by the Commerce Department for the spring quarter, a ringing 8.7 percent annually for the GNP, deserves to be taken as a sign of real strength in the cycle now beginning.

That will give hope to the many millions of people, by no means all Americans, who have suffered from this long and deep recession. Americans bear great responsibilities in the management of their economy. When it goes awry, the greatest hardships fall on the poorer countries that move to its rhythm.

This surge of growth is being led entirely by a rapid increase in personal spending by private citizens. The money spent on personal consumption and invested in houses during the spring more than accounted for the leap in final sales. It is a conventional Keynesian response to the powerful stimulus of a very large federal budget deficit.

Amid all of the cheering, you will shortly begin to hear an undertone of concern about the unexpected speed that the recovery seems to be reaching. In a country with such recent and costly experience with inflation, the ques-

tion of inflationary dangers will shortly come up. To put it bluntly: Should public policy begin to move to slow the recovery down a little for safety's sake?

It has already happened, in a very modest degree, with the slight tightening of the money supply by the Federal Reserve since mid-May. Interest rates are already a little higher than they were in the spring, during the three months when that remarkable 8.7-percent rate was being achieved. The rise in the rate is not enough to chill the recovery, but it suffices to reassure everyone that the possibility of accelerating inflation, however remote it might seem at the moment, does not go unnoticed.

Against this show of sudden strength, there are a couple of points of real weakness that need to be noted. Business investment is still very low — significantly lower, incidentally, than when Mr. Reagan took office. That is not hard to explain, since investment generally runs low in recessions, but it is a reminder that this recovery is not following the Reagan script. Even more serious, American exports dropped again during the spring. A strong recovery cannot be sustained for long unless growth quickly resumes abroad.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

More of the Same in Poland

Martial law will be replaced by a system which maintains most of the repressive measures of military rule and imposes a few new restrictions as well.

By 1956 even the most bellicose of Western leaders had learned that it was not going to be possible to use NATO tanks to roll back the Iron Curtain. Over the next quarter century all but the wildest of presidential advisers abandoned the belief that it was possible to squeeze and destabilize the Soviet bloc to the point at which those disaffected peoples passionately did the job themselves. But the smug belief remained that it might be possible to encourage the totalitarian regimes of East Europe to evolve peacefully and by consent, into their opposites. Poland has shown that that, too, is but a pipedream.

—The Guardian (London).

Athens and Washington

The map makes evident the importance of the new agreement between Athens and Washington to extend for at least five years the life of American military bases in Greece. With Turkey, Greece is the eastern anchor of the North Atlantic alliance, with a strategic location of prime importance astride both the Adriatic and the Aegean. It has a common frontier with one Soviet nation, Bulgaria, and borders on Albania and Yugoslavia. And it offers important support facilities for the 6th Fleet and U.S. air operations as well as critical communication facilities.

Beyond its tactical and strategic elements, the agreement reinforces traditional ties between the two nations that were put to a rigorous test by the furious rhetoric that

brought Andreas Papandreu to power almost two years ago. He still finds it necessary to distance himself from Washington, portraying the renewal of the agreement on bases as a formula to terminate them 17 months after the five-year agreement runs out. True, there are provisions for one party or the other to end the agreement with due notice after the extension has expired. How reassuring to think that the bases might no longer be required when that time comes. But how reassuring to perceive also the flexibility of the Greek prime minister, who has recognized the reality of today's situation and put off the immediate termination that he threatened in the heat of the campaign.

Now Congress must weigh the level of arms aid proposed in the agreement. The \$500 million in military credits offered for the next fiscal year, an increase of 79 percent, seems appropriate to the challenge of the region.

—The Los Angeles Times.

'Permissive' America

"Herpes" is a word that causes people to freeze up with an unreasoning fear. And while doctors are racing against time, self-appointed spokesmen for America's self-indulgent society insist that science will conquer all. These prophets of permissiveness tell us that there is nothing wrong with a life-style that involves continuous and impersonal sex.

The experts tell us that AIDS can be transmitted sexually. There is no evidence that AIDS can be transmitted through casual encounters or through the air. We must not be afraid to focus light on the dark, vestige of a self-indulgent society. If some frightened people are persuaded to turn away from a permissive life-style, so much the better.

—The Hong Kong Standard.



Waging Economic Warfare

U.S. Shows Poor Judgment in Squeezing Managua

By Richard E. Feinberg

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, perhaps more than previous administrations, has sought to deny other nations access to international commodity and capital markets in order to pressure them into complying with U.S. foreign policy objectives. Yet economic sanctions not only violate the rules that govern the international economy but also are usually harmful to U.S. business and counterproductive to larger American foreign-policy goals.

Nicaragua is the latest target of this economic warfare. The administration recently banned most of Nicaragua's sugar crop from U.S. markets and, not for the first time, vetoed a small loan by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Economic sanctions against Nicaragua fit into a broader Reagan administration pattern. For example, the administration sought to penalize European companies for selling supplies for the natural-gas pipeline that will link Siberia to Western Europe.

It has embargoed Libyan oil exports, pressured commercial banks not to lend to Cuba and lobbied multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank to cut lending to Grenada. The trade and investment incentives in the proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative are confined to countries that fulfill designated political criteria.

President Reagan's ready resort to economic sticks motivated developing nations earlier this month to condemn "trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and economic sanctions" taken by industrial states against developing countries. The resolution, approved overwhelmingly at the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade, was sparked by U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua.

Economic warfare violates the rules or at least the spirit of a series of international and regional agreements. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was established after World War II to maintain an open world-trading system and to minimize commercial discrimination against states on political grounds. The charter of the Organization of American States declares definitively that "no state may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another state."

The drafters of the GATT and OAS charters understood that if one state uses economic instruments for political purposes, other states might follow. The years between the wars had taught that such economic warfare increases international tensions and threatens the global economy. From a purely practical point of view, economic sanctions usually fail to accomplish their foreign-policy objectives, especially if they lack the support of other nations. Nicaragua has already found an alternative market for its sugar in Algeria. And, while it will miss the Inter-American Bank loan, Nicaragua has successfully diversified its sources of credit in

Latin America, the Middle East, Western Europe and the Soviet bloc.

Imposing economic sanctions can boomerang. The general population of the affected country will bitterly resent U.S. actions. As is occurring in Nicaragua, the besieged regime may use the excuse of "economic imperialism" to restrict opposition activity and to consolidate its power. Predictably, the Sandinists are turning to the Russians and the Cubans for increased aid.

Even if the Sandinists are ousted, will the outcome be an improvement? Overthrowing a government is not the same as controlling subsequent events. In the unlikely event that the Sandinists lose power, Nicaraguans probably would suffer chronic instability and terrorism. Economic sanctions contributed to the downfall of Salvador Allende, but 10 years later

Chile still lacks political stability.

And as American farmers disoriented during the ill-fated grain embargo against the Soviet Union, other nations often are eager to replace U.S. supplies.

When he was president of the Bechtel Group, George P. Shultz warned Washington against trying to turn trade and credit "on and off like a spigot." He correctly recognized that if the United States earns the reputation of being an unreliable commercial partner, nations will take their business elsewhere.

Economic sanctions may be appropriate where vital U.S. interests are at stake. They may work if the objective is finite and clear and if the sanctions enjoy broad international backing. These conditions do not hold in the case of Nicaragua, nor, for that matter, have they held in other cases

Some Cautious Advice To the Kissinger Panel

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — The principle of seeking a basic bipartisan policy on Central America is a good one. The main concern about the United States in the rest of the world, friend and foe alike, is lack of continuity in its approach to foreign affairs.

Rebuilding the consensus that existed between World War II and the Vietnam War would serve U.S. interests and restore lost guidelines for measuring decisions. It would help remove the risk of impetuosity, such as the initial Reagan administration announcement that El Salvador was "the test of Soviet-American relations."

It would have obvious advantages for the administration now, reducing as a campaign issue the failures in Central America so far.

There are advantages for the Democrats. Waffling congressional opposition reflects an underlying fear of a campaign on "Who Lost Salvador,"

and the lack of Democratic ideas on how to counter it.

And it could bring solid advantages for Central America, where moderates and rightists can never be sure which side really has Washington's ear. At present, each can argue that despite public statements, it has the inside track and can offer facts to prove it.

A bipartisan policy would separate the mainstream from the noisy fringes that are always with us.

So the question has to be which policy. When he announced the composition of the Kissinger commission, President Reagan made this appeal: "Help us warn the American people that for the first time in memory, we face real dangers on our borders, that we must protect the safety and security of our people."

That is hardly an objective mandate. Is the president's memory so short that it does not include the 1962 Cuban missile crisis? What on earth in the present messy situation, involving civil war over local issues, compares with that clear-cut threat?

Obviously, Mr. Reagan decided on the commission approach because he felt well-served by commissions on Social Security and the MX missile. But the Sowers' MX recommendation was an unfortunate precedent, a political tradition that is going to be increasingly costly.

In effect the commission, headed by General Brent Scowcroft, accepted one more gigantic, immediate strategic error in return for making better sense in the longer term. It accepted the MX now, in contradiction of its own reasoning, because the president wanted it and cared most about another win in Congress. For that, he was willing to accept a long-range weapons policy shift to single-warhead missiles and a new promise to seek arms control.

According to some of his friends, Henry Kissinger had careful negotiations with the administration before he accepted his surprising new appointment. He had been considered, and rejected, for both the MX job and as special Middle East negotiator, subjects on which he has expertise — something he lacks on Central America.

The initial proposal was that the commission would advise on the proper running of the office of assistant secretary of state for Latin America, which meant getting involved in current issues. But the war Mr. Kissinger knows more about than any other is bureaucratic infighting, so he refused to deal with day-to-day operations from outside. Instead, he is to focus on medium- and long-range approaches.

What can he mean? Another compromise endorsing current mistakes in return for a distant victory? Central America is not just a high-priced missile that can be stuck in a silo and then thrown away one day, when its use as a "bargaining chip" has worn out.

What is done there now will determine what is possible later. If the war continues to be spread now, it will be too late to turn back and say we should have negotiated a way out.

A bipartisan policy can only be useful if it brings a new focus on how to reduce fighting in Central America, not how to pursue the illusion of U.S. victory.

Mr. Kissinger, whose record brings him under attack from both left and right, will have a chance now to show that his analytic skills can be put to better use than in Chile, or Cambodia, or Angola. This time he is not a member of the administration. He does not have to serve an insecure president's partisan needs.

And if he and his group can come up with a constructive policy, not just scaremongering and saber-rattling, they will get wide support. If it is more of the old hocus-pocus, it will be seen as the old hocus-pocus. Magic wears off. Results count.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be edited for clarity and brevity. We value the views of the readers who submit them.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Overseas Development Council, is the author of "The Intermediate Zone: The Third World Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy." He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

But Russia Has Done Much the Same

By Elliott Hurwitz

WASHINGTON — Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met recently in Paris to discuss issues of common concern, and one area of discussion was the security implications of East-West economic relations. Part of the reason for their interest was a concern that a possible increase in Western dependence on trade with the Soviet Union may create vulnerabilities that could permit the Russians to exert economic pressure in order to achieve political goals.

The Russians, although they have recently cultivated an image among their Western trading partners as a "reliable supplier," have used economic measures in six major attempts (as well as several lesser efforts) since World War II to compel changes in the policies or actions of other nations. For the most part they have used economic weapons in instances in which the target nations were highly dependent on the Soviet Union for their economic and industrial development. Four of the six major episodes were directed against Communist allies.

In 1948, in response to Yugoslavia's establishment as an independent Communist state, the Russians recalled their technical experts, canceled a loan commitment and then severed all trade and economic assistance. At the time, Yugoslavia was dependent on the Soviet Union and its allies for more than half its trade, and was completely dependent for technical assistance and credits.

In 1958, Yugoslavia was again the victim of Soviet economic sanctions when Yugoslav insistence on taking an independent view of various international issues (including the 1956 Hungarian uprising) caused Moscow to reduce trade across the board.

Also in 1958, when a Soviet dip-

lomats in Australia defected, his wife attempted to do the same but became involved in an airport scuffle with Soviet security men and Australian police. When the woman decided to seek asylum along with her husband, the Russians broke diplomatic relations with Australia and stopped buying Australian wool, reducing trade between the two countries by more than 95 percent.

In the same year, when one party in Finland's parliament changed its position to a less pro-Soviet line, the Russians canceled trade contracts, withdrew their ambassador and held up promised aid talks.

In 1960, ideological differences with China induced the Russians to withdraw their technical experts and cut trade by more than 75 percent. The Soviet Union's most blatant use of economic weapons was against Albania in 1960. The Albanians had supported the Chinese at a conference of Communist states, and in retaliation the Russians delayed trade negotiations and cut back on loans and technical assistance. When the Albanians had the temerity to accept an industrial-development loan from China in 1961, the Russians broke diplomatic relations, canceled all aid and severed all trade. Before that, about half the Albanians' trade and most of their loans and technical assistance came from the Soviet Union.

More recently the Russians have used economic pressures and threats of a lesser magnitude. In 1967, to deal with what they viewed as objectionable Cuban policies, the Russians reduced their supply of fuel to Cuba until the following year, when Havana relented and brought its foreign policy closer into line with Moscow.

In 1981, the Russians threatened Poland with a cutoff in supplies of oil and other raw materials unless the Solidarity trade union movement was halted.

And last year an Italian business delegation to Moscow was warned that Italian commercial interests would suffer if Italy did not take politically significant steps toward "economic normalization," an ominous-sounding but vague threat.

These instances do not decisively demonstrate that the Russians will invariably wield economic weapons against their trading partners. They do show, however, that the Soviet Union is, like other nations, quite capable of using economic measures in areas in which it has leverage and in which it sees the promise of political gain outweighing short-term economic costs.

The Soviet Union has most often used economic sanctions, complete with other measures, to try to counter what it has seen as objectionable policies or political positions. Soviet ideology emphasizes the political consequences of economic relations, and Moscow would view it as naive to try to divorce the two. The structure of the Soviet state — with production and foreign trade as government monopolies, and with a strong capability to impose economic costs on an uncomplaining population — has made it easier for the Russians to use economic weapons.

Nations that place increasing reliance on Soviet supplies of energy or on Soviet purchases of manufactured goods should take into account the demonstrated Soviet willingness to use economic measures to extract political gain.

The writer is a special assistant to the undersecretary of state for economic affairs. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

In Africa, a Bug Worse Than Drought

By Jonathan Power

ROME — A small bug is eating the heart out of Africa. It arrived somewhere in Zaire 10 years ago from South America; no one knows quite how. Its long-term impact on food production in Africa is far worse than the well-publicized drought.

Droughts do not go on forever. But unless stopped by man's intervention, the mealybug will endlessly ravage the continent right across its tropical midbelt. It is attacking the foremost foodcrop of tropical Africa, cassava, favored by 200 million subsistence farmers and their families because it tolerates drought. Its underground tubers give high yields. Indeed, if the leaves are eaten too, the cassava is much more nutritious than the other principal crops of Africa: maize, rice, millet and yam.

Every year, the mealybug advances another 300 miles. It is estimated by Dr. Edmund Hartmann, director of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, that Nigeria alone lost \$1.5 billion worth of its crop last year. The price of cassava has gone up fivefold in the last three years.

According to Dr. Hartmann, a solution is in sight. At a meeting last week at the International Fund for Agricultural Development in

Rome, he told scientists and aid donors that, after an eight-year effort, his institute's scientists were confident they had an answer.

They had tracked down the bug's natural predator, a wasp. They had discovered it in Paraguay — in the end by a fluke, not because of their diligent research efforts, which had begun in the Caribbean. An entomologist on vacation in Paraguay stumbled across it.

This was two years ago. Since then, a number of major problems have had to be wrestled with. First, how to breed and release the predator in large enough quantities that it could be distributed over an area of Africa the size of the continental United States. This problem has now been resolved, in part by an Austrian and Swiss team designing a special high-speed plane with a mechanism for releasing the wasps.

The resistance of a number of entomologists, both African and outsiders, has also been a major hurdle. Some were worried that the predator might become a pest. The critics were told that studies in South America showed this to be no problem.

who advised the United States not to support the project argued that the predator might not be effective since the mealybug population was so large and well-established. Dr. Eric Slocy, the project's chief consultant, argued in reply that the U.S. information was outdated. It is true, he said, that the predator makes little progress in the first year, but by the second, tests show, it becomes more effective.

Only two weeks ago it appeared that the world's biggest pest control program might not get off the ground. Britain and the United States had refused to cooperate. But at the Rome meeting, Switzerland and Austria pledged their support; within days, West Germany and Canada had jumped on the bandwagon.

It will take five years for the control program to be truly effective. But compared with using insecticides, the \$30-million total cost is paltry. "This is nature's way," said Dr. Hartmann.

The combination of governmental neglect of agriculture, the widespread drought and the mealybug have brought Africa to its lowest point in years. It now looks as if one of the wheels for a turnaround is about to be put into gear.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan and China

Regarding "A Caution to the U.S. on China" (IHT, June 20):

In rebuttal to Mr. Solaz's article, might I offer the following points for consideration:

1) President Reagan's fence-sitting in the Taiwan Straits may be irritating to liberals like Mr. Solaz in Washington, but the fact remains that Mr. Reagan's policies and attitudes simply reflect the realities (namely that Taiwan is not a part of Communist China as Beijing insists).

2) Before Mr. Reagan took office, U.S. relations with China were riding on an artificial high. After a few injections of realism, they are coming down to earth. Instead of continuing to make graduated concessions to Beijing, the United States has decided, under Mr. Reagan, to draw the line.

3) Mr. Solaz would have us believe that the United States, if it wants to build confidence with Beijing, should make more concrete concessions while receiving only vague promises from Beijing in return. Hasn't the United States made enough concessions to Beijing?

4) Mr. Solaz says the United States should keep its commitments to Beijing. What about U.S. commitments to Taiwan? These are time-honored and are embodied in the

Taiwan Relations Act, a U.S. law that should carry much more weight than any of the communiqués the United States has signed with Communist China.

5) Finally, Mr. Solaz tries to resurrect the old belief that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" and therefore China, despite being Communist, is a friend of the United States. This idea is bankrupt, and with the idea of China's strategic importance to the United States.

Mr. Solaz is being a lot of dead horses. The trend is toward facing realities in U.S.-China policy. That's about all anyone should expect from the United States.

HUBERT CHEN, Taipei.

Victims' Rights

Regarding "The Death Penalty" (IHT, July 16-17):

If the cold-blooded murderers responsible for the Orly massacre and the assassination of the Turkish diplomat in Brussels have the right to escape capital punishment, I would like for the editorial writer to advise what rights the innocent victims had. When will the opinion-makers begin turning their attention and sympathies toward the innocent victims and away from the criminals?

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Paris, France.

FROM OUR JULY 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: 'A First-Class Fighting Navy'

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — President [Theodore] Roosevelt has addressed the most important conference of naval officers ever held in this country. An utterance relative to the restriction of immigration was interpreted as referring to the possibility of war with Japan. The President asserted: "It is absolutely necessary, if we claim for ourselves the right to choose who shall come here from abroad, that we shall be in a position to uphold that right if any Power challenges it. It cannot be upheld by words, neither can it be upheld by a navy that will parry, but won't hit. I wish to reiterate that I want a first-class fighting navy, because it is the most effective guarantee of peace."

1933: Russians Bar Playwright

COPENHAGEN — Banned in London because it portrayed God as a Negro, Marc Connelly's famous play "The Great Pastures" apparently has displeased the godless Soviets as well. The Soviet authorities have refused admittance to Connelly and the noted American playwright has been forced to interrupt his journey to Russia. "The Great Pastures," inspired by one of Ronald Bradford's Negro stories, won the Pulitzer prize for the best play of 1929. It is a dramatization of the Negro's conception of heaven, and while it abounds in humor it was never regarded as sacrilegious, but on the contrary was held to be an exceptionally sympathetic interpretation.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1224.47	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	+4.70
500 Ind	1974.15	1983.15	1973.15	1976.15	+2.00
1929 Ind	3712.15	3721.15	3711.15	3714.15	+2.00

Standard & Poor's

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Industrials	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Utilities	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Finance	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Transport	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Share
July 21	100	100	100
July 22	100	100	100
July 23	100	100	100
July 24	100	100	100

Market Summary, July 22

Market Diaries		AMEX Stock Index	
NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX
1227.17	1976.15	1227.17	1976.15

NASDAQ Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Industrials	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Utilities	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
Finance	178.4	179.4	178.4	178.4	+0.0
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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	1227.17	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70
1976.15	1983.15	1973.15	1976.15	1976.15	1976.15	1976.15	1976.15	+2.00
3714.15	3721.15	3711.15	3714.15	3714.15	3714.15	3714.15	3714.15	+2.00

NYSE Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70

NYSE Most Actives

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70

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Strong Dollar

Hurts Top 50

U.S. Exporters

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The strong dollar hurt the 50 top U.S. exporters, whose foreign sales were off 6.8 percent, to \$59 billion, in 1982, Fortune Magazine reported.

A highly depressed aircraft market toppled Boeing from its three-year reign atop Fortune's list of the top 50 U.S. exporters. Boeing, which saw its export sales decrease 36 percent for the year, fell to third spot.

General Motors, the new leader despite an 18-percent decrease in export sales, "didn't so much rise to the top as fall into it," Fortune reports.

Others near the top of Fortune's top-50 list, which was published in its Aug. 8 issue, were General Electric at No. 2; Ford at No. 4 and Caterpillar Tractor at No. 5.

International Harvester fell from 16 to 40 as its shipments abroad fell 51 percent.

The year's biggest gainer was Occidental Petroleum, whose exports rose 58 percent, largely because of heavy fertilizer shipments to the Soviet Union.

The exports of other U.S. companies were hurt by U.S. government restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, especially the embargo on sales of equipment for the Siberian natural gas pipeline.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1227.17	1234.16	1223.77	1227.17	1227.17	+4.70

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A month before the historic bull market exploded, when the Dow Jones was dropping below 800, our researchers wrote: "The post-Vietnam feeling of euphoria is fading, the mood of American dream, but never quite, unspoken, the American dream. To sell the U.S. and its markets 'short' will prove a blunder. Many of the apparently unsolvable problems of our age will fade as the Cheshire Cat faded in Alice in Wonderland. Great dangers alone produce great victories; without the possibility of future achievements would be avarice. We live in one of the most vital eras of civilization: a civilization that provides investors with more outlets and tools, with more opportunities for gain than any other period of fiscal history. THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY. NOT TO SELL."

Now almost a year later, the Dow Jones has escalated above 1200, enroute to a level which we believe will go beyond 1500.

We are not Shakespeare's "star-crossed lovers", predestined by fate. We mold our destinies, our triumphs. In urging our readers to take profits in CHRYSLER, FORD and GENERAL MOTORS, each of which has advanced 100% or more since we recommended the trio, we advise readers to take out of bloated shares, concentrating upon emerging equities in which our editors detect geometric gains, gains that could rival the success of American Research & Development, which in the post-World War 2 decade vaulted into prominence, giving the company's original venture capital participants a profit of \$200 for every \$1 invested.

Our current letter reviews a seasoned oil that may be acquired within a few months at double its current price; in addition, we focus upon a low-priced defense, mechanical equity that could provide the genesis of American Research & Development.

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Hospital Firm Sets Pace in Diversifying

By N.R. Kleinfeld
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — National Medical Enterprises used to be laughed at.

When profit-making hospital chains began to sprout up in the late 1960s, they concentrated on treating patients in conventional hospitals.

NME, however, espoused a philosophy of total health care. By its thinking, a hospital company ought to own psychiatric centers, nursing homes and home health care services. It wanted to shepherd patients from the first signs of illness, treat them in a hospital, usher them through intermediate care in a nursing home and then steer them to the final stage of care at home. Competitors and people on Wall Street chuckled.

Nowadays, though, NME is touted as the prototype of the health care conglomerate of the future. Other hospital management companies are starting to diversify, and one analyst predicts, "I think NME is the forerunner of what all hospital companies will look like in five years."

But if the rest of the field is catching up with National Medical Enterprises, Richard Emswiler, the company's chairman and chief executive officer, is still looking ahead. As social pressures to contain health care costs continue to intensify, he envisions sweeping changes in health care.

"We are moving toward a form of corporate, coaligned medicine in this country," he says. "There will be large complex organizations or closely related organizations that will take care of most of the population."

Instead of owning scattered properties, NME is beginning to build medical campuses. It is in Delray, Florida, and in Slidell, Louisiana — where a hospital, doctors' offices, a psychiatric center and a nursing home are all on one expanse of ground.

The spread of such corporate medicine dismays many doctors and health care experts. They fear that the indigent will get short-

shift from mammoth corporate-run organizations. Businessmen, the doubters suggest, will shun medical services that fail to attract enough revenues. Moreover, many Americans feel uneasy about associating the healing of the sick with the making of a buck.

Mr. Emswiler does not. He contends that health care is not sacred but is suitable for commercial enterprise.

"The thing that has to happen," he says, "is that health care has to get out of the temple and into the kitchen. It's not a mystical sort of thing. Health care comes after food and shelter. It's not the ultimate thing. But it has the drama about it. I don't remember the last TV program built around the local supermarket. 'General Store' — I don't think I've seen."

National Medical Enterprises was founded in 1969, a year after some people in Nashville started Hospital Corp. of America, now the nation's largest hospital chain. At the time, Mr. Emswiler was practicing law and had an accounting degree.

Many of his clients were hospitals. Four of them needed to expand but could not find adequate financing.

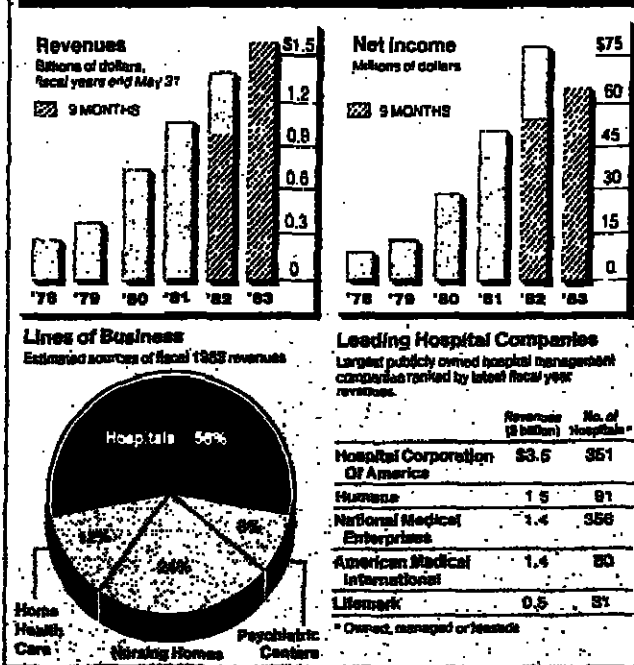
So Mr. Emswiler and two other lawyers, John Bedrosian and Leonard Cohen, decided to form a public company to tap new sources of financing and to capitalize on the economies of scale open to a network of hospitals.

He also spotted similarities in managing hospitals, nursing homes and psychiatric centers, and he put a toe into all of those businesses.

Of the five giants of the health care industry, National Medical Enterprises now ranks in revenues behind Hospital Corp. of America and Humana Inc. and ahead of American Medical International Inc. and the LifeMark Corp.

In the fiscal year ended May 31, 1982, NME's revenue rose 32 percent, to \$1.4 billion, and its earnings grew 43 percent, to \$75.2 million. For the fiscal year 1983, NME expects to report revenues of \$2.1 billion and earnings of \$92 million.

National Medical Enterprise's Growth



John Bedrosian, director of research at A.G. Becker, predicts that NME will grow at a 25 percent rate for the foreseeable future. "For their willingness to step up to the plate in diversifying, they are now strongly positioned for the future," he said.

When competitors mimic NME, Mr. Emswiler is not surprised. "It's like starting a company selling only televisions and being near Sears, Roebuck," he says. "You may not end up selling garden hoses, but you're going to end up selling more than TVs."

National Medical Enterprises owns or manages 64 hospitals, mostly in California, with a total of 9,644 beds. It owns or manages 25 psychiatric hospitals and 267 nursing homes. Its National Medical Oxygen unit is a major provider of oxygen systems to homes.

NME says 56 percent of its revenues in the latest year came from hospitals, 24 percent from nursing homes, 12 percent from home health care and 8 percent from psychiatric centers.

Psychiatric care is the company's most profitable area, since a big majority of the patients are private.

"It's an industry whose time has come," said Mr. Bedrosian, now NME's senior executive vice president. "Society isn't getting any bet-

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West German GNP Growth in 1983 Expected to Be at Least 0.5 Percent

BONN (Reuters) — Real growth in the West German gross national product will be at least 0.5 percent in 1983, rising to 2.5 percent in 1984, Otto Schlecht, the state secretary for economics, predicted Friday.

He said in an interview that growth of 0.5 percent is assured this year and that the figure could be higher. West German GNP declined by a real 1.1 percent in 1982.

Mr. Schlecht said preliminary data show that GNP growth continued at a rate of 0.5 percent in the second quarter of 1983 after a 0.5-percent gain in the first quarter. A summer lull can be expected in the third quarter but the economy will move forward again in the final quarter, he said.

The economics minister, Otto Lambrecht, earlier predicted that growth will reach 0.5 percent in 1983. That was a more optimistic prediction than the zero-growth forecast contained in the government's annual economic report in January.

Allied, GAF Cancel Purchase Accord

NEW YORK (NYT) — Allied Corp. and GAF Corp. have announced the termination of an agreement under which Allied would have bought GAF's chemical group.

The agreement was canceled because of Allied's fears that it would be at risk for some of GAF's asbestos-related liabilities, Thursday's announcement said. GAF said that it was also concerned that it might not be able to immediately distribute proceeds of the sale to its shareholders.

Allied had agreed in April to buy the chemical business for about \$410 million. Three weeks ago, GAF's agreement to sell its other principal business, its building products group, collapsed when Southwestern General Corp. withdrew its \$140-million offer for the business. Southwestern General attributed the decision to the "uncertain status" of a proxy fight for control of GAF.

Finland to Pay More for Soviet Oil

HELSINKI (Reuters) — Finland is to pay more for Soviet crude oil, the state-owned importing company Neste said Friday without disclosing the new price.

Sources said, however, that the price would be \$29.50 a barrel backdated to July 1. That would be an increase of 50 cents a barrel on the price Finland has been paying since May 1, the date on which the last Soviet price rise, also of half a dollar, took effect.

Finland is scheduled to buy about 56 million barrels of Soviet crude oil this year. A Neste representative said the company does not plan to pass the added cost immediately to consumers.

BOC to Sell Mountain Medical Stake

LONDON (Reuters) — BOC Group said Friday that it had decided to sell its 52-percent stake in Mountain Medical Equipment and expects the sale to be made to either a corporate buyer or through a secondary offering of the stock to the public.

BOC, a major producer of industrial gases, will make the sale though its U.S. subsidiaries Airco Industries and Glascock Medical Services. It said the decision to sell followed advice from investment bankers Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

A BOC spokesman said the cost to BOC of purchasing the stake was difficult to ascertain because it was acquired indirectly when BOC bought Airco and Glascock, each of which holds 26 percent of Mountain Medical. He declined to put a current value on the stake.

IBM Japan Sets Software Ventures

TOKYO (AP) — IBM Japan, a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., has set up two joint ventures with Japanese companies to develop computer software for the communications field, it was announced Friday.

The ventures involve Mitsubishi, Japan's biggest trading company, and Cosmo 80, a fast-growing Japanese software maker. Mitsubishi said the three companies will form a research and development company capitalized at \$4.2 million and a planning and marketing company capitalized at \$333,000, beginning Oct. 1.

An official of Cosmo 80 said the joint ventures are aimed at meeting demand for computer-applied communication services such as cable television networks and on-line data banks.

Soviet Says Output, Productivity Rise

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union claimed increases in production and labor productivity Friday in six-month production figures that are the first measure of President Yuri V. Andropov's attempt to revive the economy.

The value of goods produced was 4.1 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1982, the Central Statistical Board said, and labor productivity 3.3 percent higher. "Organization and labor discipline were improved," the report said in mentioning the theme of Mr. Andropov's economic campaign.

Production figures were higher for oil, natural gas and electricity while coal production was listed as unchanged at 363 million tons. Marketing of products was 102 percent of the target goal and the value of foreign trade was listed as 64.4 billion rubles (\$90 billion), the report said.

Looses Reported, Chairman Quits At John Brown

LONDON — John Brown, one of the old-line names in British engineering, Friday announced a major annual loss and the resignation of its top executive.

The company, which made a profit of £14 million (£21 million) the previous year, lost £2.6 million (£3.1 million) for the year ending March 31.

Mr. John Mayhew-Sanders, 51, who resigned, had been the chief executive since 1975 and chairman since 1978. The company specializes in machine tools, turbines and plant contracting, largely for export.

The new chairman is Sir John Throckmold, who also heads the Throckmold travel group and is a director of the Midland bank. Allan Gornby, financial director of John Brown Engineering, was named the managing director.

The 150-year-old firm built Cambridgeshire's two Queen Elizabeth cancer centers as well as the Queen Mary. The company was in the headlines last year when the Reagan administration tried without success to prevent shipment of U.S.-designed turbines for the Soviet nuclear gas pipeline.

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Grain Sales Linked to U.S.-China Textile Dispute

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two sets of influential Republican senators are betting for President Ronald Reagan's ear in a widening dispute over Chinese textile quotas that has be-

come entangled with U.S. wheat sales to Beijing.

"Chinese officials have made it clear they aren't buying our wheat because of the quota dispute," Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, wrote Wednesday in a letter urging Mr. Reagan to break the

impasse in a seventh round of U.S.-Chinese textile talks scheduled to start Monday in Geneva.

An aide to Mr. Dole, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the dispute has cost U.S. farmers more than \$300 million in lost wheat sales to China so far this year.

The battle for Mr. Reagan's attention pits Mr. Dole against Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, who, according to official sources, have urged the president to postpone next week's Geneva talks.

A delay would permit a special White House committee to complete its study on textile imports. The committee is believed by retailers and farm sources to be weighted in favor of tightening quotas on textile imports, which the industry complains have soared by 21 percent so far this year.

Mr. Dole, in his letter to Mr. Reagan, said the cost to the textile industry because of any increase in Chinese imports does not come close to matching the lost sales of farm products to China, which is the United States' biggest wheat buyer.

U.S. trade sources said Monday's talks will go on unless Mr. Reagan personally intervenes to stop them.

But representatives of clothing retailers, who oppose tight quotas, expressed the fear that textile industry pressure during the negotiations will force a continued stalemate.

The Chinese, trying to break into world textile trade alongside the current big three suppliers, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan, asked for increased quotas from the United States while the Reagan administration wants to link any growth in imports to increases in the domestic market.

Washington Post Service

U.S. Steps Up Trade Battle With EC With Plan for Dairy Sales to Egypt

WASHINGTON — The United States has escalated its trade war with the European Community by notifying the European authorities that it will go ahead with a plan to subsidize a large shipment of surplus dairy products to Egypt.

Sources said that Egypt has agreed to pay the world market price, which is about half of the domestic U.S. price, for 18,000 metric tons (19,800 metric tons) of butter and 6,000 metric tons of cheese, acquired by the United States through its support-price program.

Egypt will pay \$39.6 million in Egyptian pounds, which the United States can spend only in Egypt. "They're getting a real bargain," an American official said.

The sale, which follows a subsidized shipment of one million metric tons of wheat flour to Egypt earlier this year, is designed to show, once again, American displeasure with the Common Market's farm-export subsidies.

Normally, Egypt is a big buyer of dairy products from the Common Market, and the avowed attention of the United States is to punish the Community by cutting into its business with that country.

A series of talks between the United States and Europe seeking ways to soften the dispute over farm subsidies has produced little

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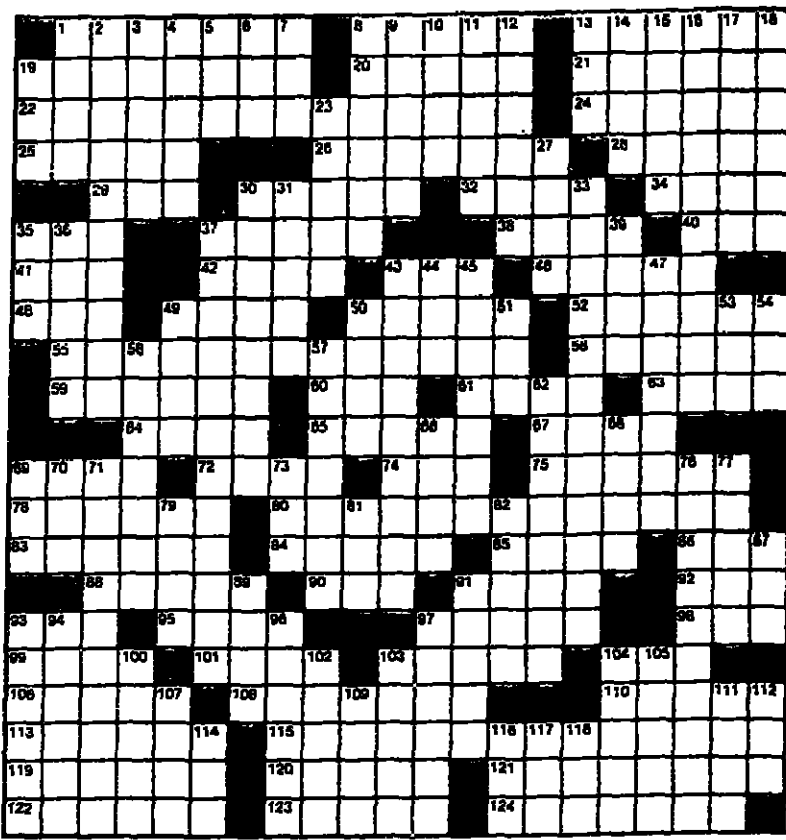
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BOOKS

swells, were thousands of British troops and airmen preparing to land against numerically superior forces deployed in some of the worst battle terrain in the world.

This book probably will endure as the standard history of the campaign because of the happy combination of two authors, each a master in his field. Max Hastings, a former paratrooper and a reporter for The London Evening Standard, provides the military background of a high order. His accounts of the fighting are vivid. And he does not spare the complete absence of communications between ship and shore and between Navy and Army at Fitzroy Bay, where the landing craft Galahad was sunk by Argentine bombs.

Simon Jenkins, the political editor of The Economist, presents the political and diplomatic side of the campaign. It is a tribute to his skill as a reporter and as a writer that he makes the long, inconclusive and, on both sides, unsatisfactory early negotiations over the Falklands highly interesting and significant signposts pointing to the eventual trial by arms.

The book is especially good on Haig's role in the pre-combat negotiations. He is pictured as insisting that Britain give him room for maneuver since the United States could not have two allies at war. But, "More privately — especially in talks with Mrs. Thatcher herself — he hinted that he had to talk

enough to impress the Argentines and, it seemed, his own team as well."

The political-diplomatic fencing that led to combat evokes some of the authors' harshest criticism. One suspects that it was Jenkins who provided the judgment that the dispute led to hostilities and a compromise settlement was never achieved "because the British Foreign Office proved far more competent at negotiating with another government than with its own."

When hostilities did start, much of the world's attention focused on the air-sea battle with its remarkable toll of ships lost: the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, Britain's destroyer Sheffield and frigate Ardent, and others. But as this book brings out with admirable clarity, it was the commandos, the paratroops and three regular infantry battalions that reconquered the Falklands for Britain.

What were the lessons on both sides? As far as the land operations are concerned, a Pentagon assessment included in the book said: "The British operation vindicates totally the concept of a professional standing army without conscripts and with an elite officer class."

The British authors report "the simple truth that the Argentine army had no conception of how to fight a war against a major enemy." And they taught that the Argentines' American training had taught them to rely too heavily on weapons and advanced equipment and not enough on fieldcraft and enterprise.

This is a lesson other third-world countries should ponder. The acquisition of advanced technology cannot insure victory unless it is accompanied by extensive and intensive training.

The reader seeking a more magisterial view of the Falklands will find it in the fourth chapter of the report written by the committee appointed by the Tory government and headed by Lord Franks. But the last few sentences of the book will serve as well:

"This was a war which the British people should not have had to fight. Yet after so many years of what seemed like national failure and decline, they were confronted with a disaster they still had the strength to rectify. They were reassured by the way the services performed. They were pleased that a job that had to be done was done so well. They felt justified in a renewed national pride and self-confidence."

Drew Middleton is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. SHAVAN
8. Sudden flurry
13. Van Gogh's "The Potato"
19. Like a leaf
20. Delicious
21. "Rose of —"
22. President out of Pa.?
24. Kind of verb
25. Segments of insects' legs
26. Typewriter parts
28. Initiated violently
29. Song from "A Chorus Line"
30. Up the ante
32. Blackberry fruit
34. Undercooked
35. Small British
37. Fontaine and spouse
38. Fiber from a Philippine palm
40. Sea bottom
41. Bizarre
42. Stuttering comedian
43. Tribute to a treader

DOWN
1. Small salmon
2. Home of the first great library
3. Hebrew month before Iyar
4. Passed
5. Ending with Bronx or Brooklyn
6. Berg's "W"
7. "Bleak House" heroine
8. Emphasis
9. French
10. Tennyson's paw
11. Dances
12. Periwinkle, e.g.

ACROSS
44. Love feast
45. diem
49. Cobbling gear
50. Spry
52. On cloud nine
53. Head of state out of S.D.?
54. Secret society of a sort
55. Beat
56. Solos
57. Je vous — (I beg you)
58. Small no-no
59. Secret society of a sort
60. Containers for holy water
61. — fan
62. Young Capitol employee
63. Area of a bird's nest
64. Once called Ohio?
65. Luck
66. Former first sacker from Fla.?
67. County in Ga.
68. Fermentation
69. Taken, in Toulon
70. Dart's partner

DOWN
37. Bardic leader out of Ica?
38. Pious
39. Comic poet from Utah?
40. Philologist
41. Placed
42. Division
43. Fisa's river
44. Hudson or Essex
45. Banned
46. Unsurprising business
47. KO counter
48. Cold comfort

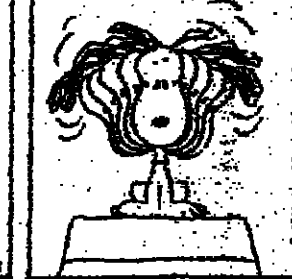
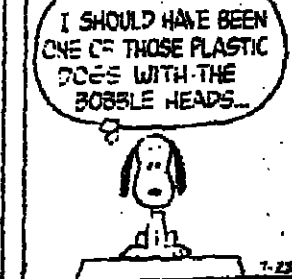
ACROSS
71. Search thoroughly
72. Mother of Fr. Sp. etc.
73. Viewpoint
74. Nineties
75. Kaye of ballet fame
76. Pope John Paul II's given name
77. Moralize
78. Always, as a score
79. Annul
80. Provides provender
81. Frame for a fourposter
82. Asinus
83. Sort of port
84. Balbo or Tajo
85. Indonesian island
86. Alleviate
87. Exec's note
88. Gaelic
89. Tied
90. Ryder of comics
91. Daughter of Eric
92. Squat
93. Flop

DOWN
93. Yurt
94. Undermines
95. Controversial chemical
96. Triumph
97. Actor from Ind.?
98. Rogers or Acuff
99. Toothless
100. Pilsen product

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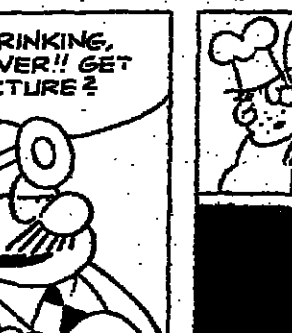
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



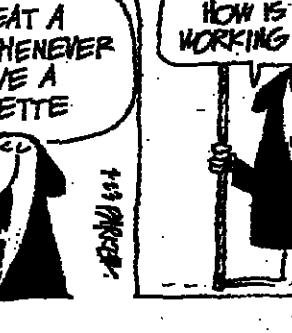
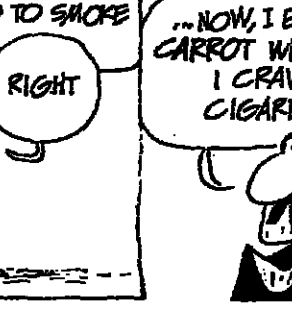
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



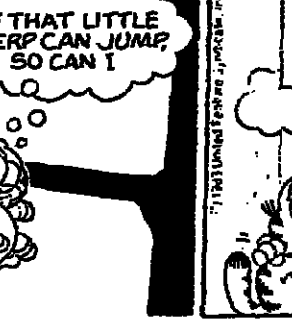
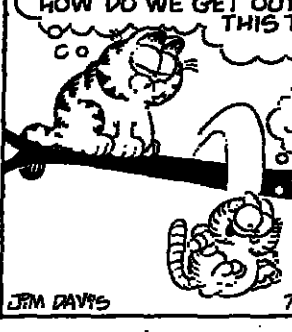
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



THE BATTLE FOR THE FALKLANDS

By Max Hastings and Simon Jenkins. 340 pp. \$17.50.

W.W. Norton & Co, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

BRITAIN'S campaign to retake the Falkland Islands from Argentina has spawned a number of books, most of which smack too strongly of "instant history" to be of lasting value. The honorable exception is "The Battle for the Falklands."

Although it was short in duration, the Falklands campaign — with its political overtones — was highly complex. The action ranged from the somewhat stagnant atmosphere of the United Nations to the gale-swept hills above Port Stanley, the islands' capital. The cast included the redoubtable and pro-Argentine Gen. Kirkpatrick, the no less redoubtable Alexander M. Haig, then secretary of state, and finally, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who, greatly daring, won against heavy odds. She was fighting a war on islands more distant from England than Tokyo or Singapore with ground forces inferior in numbers to the Argentines.

In London and Buenos Aires were the military — admirals, generals and air marshals — with their plans, their private fears and, in London's case at least, their resolution to carry the business through. Far away, tormented by the long South Atlantic



"DO YA HAVE ANY PICTURE BOOKS THAT TELL HOW TO PUT A VACUUM CLEANER BACK TOGETHER?"

WEATHER

EUROPE	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	24	17	24	17
Athens	24	17	24	17
Bombay	24	17	24	17
Buenos Aires	24	17	24	17
Calcutta	24	17	24	17
Cairo	24	17	24	17
Colon	24	17	24	17
Hankow	24	17	24	17
Hong Kong	24	17	24	17
Kobe	24	17	24	17
London	24	17	24	17
Manila	24	17	24	17
Medan	24	17	24	17
Osaka	24	17	24	17
Shanghai	24	17	24	17
Singapore	24	17	24	17
Tokyo	24	17	24	17
Yokohama	24	17	24	17

AFRICA

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	24	17	fr	Bangkok	32	25	th
Athens	24	17	fr	Beijing	37	30	cn
Bombay	24	17	fr	Hong Kong	32	25	hk
Buenos Aires	24	17	ar	Manila	36	29	ph
Calcutta	24	17	in	New Delhi	37	30	in
Cairo	24	17	eg	Saigon	36	29	vn
Colon	24	17	pa	Shanghai	34	27	cn
Hankow	24	17	cn	Singapore	32	25	sg
Hong Kong	24	17	hk				
Kobe	24	17	jp				
London	24	17	gb				
Manila	24	17	ph				
Medan	24	17	id				
Osaka	24	17	jp				
Shanghai	24	17	cn				
Singapore	24	17	sg				
Tokyo	24	17	jp				
Yokohama	24	17	jp				

LATIN AMERICA

Frankfurt	27	72	10	fr	fr				
Warsaw	36	86	17	63	aj	Algeria	24	97	24
Helsinki	37	89	18	65	aj	Cairo	38	100	23
London	47	119	29	66	fr	Colon	18	4	10
Osaka	57	129	39	68	fr	Cape Town	26	9	15
San Paulo	57	129	39	68	fr	Guatemala	26	9	15
London	58	129	39	68	fr	Manila	23	75	11
Madrid	58	129	39	68	fr	Hankow	23	75	11
Shanghai	58	129	39	68	fr	Tientsin	39	102	22
Yokohama	58	129	39	68	fr				
Amsterdam	64	121	71	82	sh				
London	65	82	8	46	fr				
Paris	66	84	26	53	fr				
Sanchez	72	75	11	52	fr				

NORTH AMERICA

North America						
Albuquerque	22	72	9	48	ci	fr
Anchorage	27	81	18	64	ci	fr
Atlanta	27	81	8	46	ci	fr
Boston	19	66	10	50	ci	fr
Chicago	22	72	13	55	ci	fr
Denver	22	72	13	55	ci	fr
Detroit	32	79	37	59	ci	fr
Houston	31	83	32	59	ci	fr
Los Angeles	31	85	35	60	ci	fr
Miami	32	86	37	60	ci	fr
Minneapolis	34	82	39	62	ci	fr

Middle East						
Amman	22	72	16	61	ci	fr
Cairo	22	72	16	61	ci	fr
Jerusalem	36	77	19	66	ci	fr
Tel Aviv	39	86	18	64	ci	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Algeria	11	52	3	35	o	Seattle	26	79	72
Athens	14	57	7	48	fr	Washington	22	70	72

cloudy; to-hazy, h-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sc-partly cloudy r-rain; s-snow; st-stormy

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight to moderate SEAS, 10 to 14 (S-15). **LONDON:** Overcast; 27-29 (26-27). **PARIS:** Fair; 26-28 (26-27). **MADRID:** Partly cloudy; 26-29 (26-27). **BARCELONA:** Fair; 26-28 (26-27). **ATLANTIC:** Fair; 26-28 (26-27). **AMSTERDAM:** Fair; 26-28 (26-27). **BRISBANE:** Cloudy with storms; 26-28 (26-27). **SINGAPORE:** Cloudy with storms; 26-28 (26-27).

SPORTS

Brewers Score 3 Runs in 8th To Overcome White Sox, 7-6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — Paul Molitor capped a three-run eighth inning with an RBI double that gave the Milwaukee Brewers a comeback 7-6 victory Thursday night over the Chicago White Sox.

With Milwaukee trailing, 6-4, Ted Simmons, Ben Ogilvie, and Rick Manning singled to make it 6-5. Ogilvie then scored on a wild pitch.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

pitch by reliever Juan Agosto (1-2). After Dennis Lamp hit Jim Gantner with a pitch, Molitor doubled down the left-field line, scoring Manning.

Pete Ladd, who pitched the eighth in relief of Moose Haas, earned the victory to raise his record to 7-2. Jim Slaton recorded his fourth save. Milwaukee has won 10 of its last 11 games.

Chicago took a 6-4 lead with three runs in the eighth. Julio Cruz led off with a single and stole second. Rudy Law singled in Cruz, stole second and scored on Carlton Fisk's single. Fisk took second on the throw home, stole third and scored on Greg Luzinski's sacrifice fly to right.

Milwaukee assumed a 1-0 lead in the first when Robin Yount, with the first of his three doubles, drove in Charlie Moore. The White Sox tied it, 1-1, in the fourth when Carlton Fisk led off with his 16th home run. Chicago scored two runs in the sixth when Luzinski hit his 16th home run, with Greg Walker aboard.

The Brewers pulled within 3-2 in the sixth. Yount led off with a ground-rule double to right-center, went to third on Cecil Cooper's fly to center and scored on Simmons' double to left.

Milwaukee grabbed a 4-3 lead with a two-run seventh when Yount doubled in Gantner and Moore.

Tigers 5, Angels 1
In Anaheim, California, Alan Trammell hit a two-run homer in the fifth and Larry Henderson added a bases-empty blast in the eighth as Detroit beat California, 5-1, in the opener of a doubleheader. Howard Bailey (5-2) won in his first start since May 27, 1981. In the nightcap, Reggie Jackson belted a dou-

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Team	W-L-Pct.
Pittsburgh	45-38-171
Philadelphia	45-38-171
Montreal	45-38-171
St. Louis	45-38-171
Chicago	45-38-171
New York	45-38-171
Atlanta	45-38-171
Los Angeles	45-38-171
Houston	45-38-171
San Diego	45-38-171
San Francisco	45-38-171
Cincinnati	45-38-171

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Team	W-L-Pct.
Baltimore	45-38-171
Toronto	45-38-171
New York	45-38-171
Los Angeles	45-38-171
Milwaukee	45-38-171
Seattle	45-38-171
Chicago	45-38-171
St. Louis	45-38-171
California	45-38-171
Kansas City	45-38-171
Minnesota	45-38-171
Seattle	45-38-171

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Team	Score
San Francisco	5-0
Los Angeles	5-0
San Diego	5-0
San Francisco	5-0
Los Angeles	5-0
San Diego	5-0
San Francisco	5-0
Los Angeles	5-0
San Diego	5-0
San Francisco	5-0
Los Angeles	5-0
San Diego	5-0

Transition

BASEBALL
Seattle's outfielders Orlando Merced, catcher, to St. Louis City of the Pacific Coast League. Called up to Seattle, catcher, from St. Louis.

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Future Is Now For Arias at 18

By Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Tony Arias sat in the stands trying to sound stern. "I think he peaked at 12," he said, watching his son, the tennis player, who is 18 and ranked 11th in the world.

"Aw," Jimmy Arias said later, "he always says that."

One day, when Jimmy Arias was 12, Rod Laver came to the United States. Arias, who grew up near Buffalo, New York, was the U.S. 12-and-under champion. Laver was a two-time Grand Slam winner.

"They called Jimmy to practice with him," Tony Arias said. "All the people said, 'We want a set. We want a set.'"

"So they played a set. Laver had to struggle to win, 7-5. That's how good he was when he was 12," he said.

"I just remember I probably played as well that match as I could play right now," Jimmy Arias said Thursday after beating John MacIsaac, 6-2, 6-4, in 63 minutes at a Grand Prix tournament here. "It was almost easy. I was serving and volleying and serving easy. I was doing things I can't do now. I almost won."

"It was 2-0, mine. He holds up the balls and says, 'You're not going to win another game.' I'm kind of psyched out so I don't play that well for the next three games and he's up, 3-2," Arias said.

"Then I start playing great again and I get it to 5-all. He holds. At 6-5, I've been serving so hard, I like to throw my shoulder out. I just couldn't serve anymore. I lost it on a deuce game."

He glanced at his father. "You said, 'You played fair, you lost, though.'"

"No," his father said. "I said, 'You played good.'"

"Two years later you said, 'You played good,'" the son replied.

And what did Laver say? "He said, 'It's much too early to tell whether he's going to be any good.'" Tony Arias said with a hint of vindication.

It is no longer too early to tell about Jimmy Arias, who is the No. 2 seed here. That set against Rod Laver six years ago may have given Arias an insight into his future, but it was a semifinal match here last year against Jose-Luis Clerc that told him the future was now.

The newspaper clippings are home framed on the wall; the memory he keeps with him. Arias was unseeded, ranked 79th in the world. Clerc had won two consecutive tournaments and was ranked fifth.

Arias beat him with a forehand that, he says, is pretty violent; a willingness to chase down every possibility and a little wood shot that gave him match point.

"I remember talking to somebody at the beginning of the week and saying, 'I always win my first-round match but I never get any further. If I can just get one big tournament, one big week, then I'll be all set. I won't chase against the big names.' As soon as I won it, I said, 'This is it.'"

He reached the finals of the U.S. Open Clay Courts, gave Jimmy Connors a tough four-set match at the U.S. Open and then won his first Grand Prix tournament in Tokyo.

He was also experimenting with a new midsize racket, thanks to a new contract with Donnay. He had been playing with a standard size Wilson since he was 5. The new racket, which he used in two tournaments, helped his serve and his volley, he said.

"It was much against his father's and my wishes," said his coach, Nick Bollettieri. "He had to try to adjust his swing to his racket. Mr. Arias spent years to develop his racket to his swing. There were four months of complete chaos. He was down in the dumps, discouraged."

Confidence was never something Arias lacked. "He was not humble," his father said, although



Jimmy Arias

though his son often wanted more matches. He asked Bollettieri to come to Italy.

"He's great for my confidence," Arias said. "In a way, he's the opposite of Dad. Dad tells me all the things I'm doing wrong. Nick tells me what I'm doing right. I've got the perfect group here."

He won Florence and then he won the Italian Open with renewed confidence and a bit of luck (Clerc was defaulted from their quarterfinal match because he had walked off the court during a doubles match).

He went to Paris and took a cab with two women players, heading for dinner on the Champs Elysees. "I decided I'd be a nice guy and pay," he said. "I went to pay and the driver said he didn't have change for 100 francs. I said, 'That's all I've got.' He said something in French. This dog that was sitting in the front jumped and ripped into my arm."

Arias was wearing a new leather jacket that he had bought in Italy. "The teeth made it through," he said.

Without the jacket, he added, smiling, "I'd be a lefey."

It wasn't the only injury he got in Paris. He lost to Guillermo Vilas in the fourth round of the French Open, playing with a pulled stomach muscle that he hurt in the second round. The injury forced him to withdraw from Wimbledon.

Although he says the injury did not hurt last week when he lost in the final in Boston to Clerc, it was bothering him here. All but a few of his serves Thursday were "slow poopers." He tried it and had ultrasound treatments after the match.

His father says Arias does not work as hard as he used to. Eric Kestis, who also trains with Bollettieri and grew up playing against him, said, "He hates to lose. He never tanks a set in practice."

"I don't understand why everyone's not like that," Arias said. "My little brother who plays tennis, he just wants to have fun. I say, 'How can you just want to have fun? Don't you want to be the best?'"

Federation Cup: U.S. Survives Scare

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Paula Smith and Andy Reynolds won a crucial doubles match on Friday, 6-3, 6-4, to send the United States into the semifinals of the 1983 Federation Cup women's tennis tournament.

The American pair defeated enata Sasek and Sabrina Goleas of Yugoslavia in just over an hour for a 2-1 victory and a rendezvous with Czechoslovakia.

Earlier, Andrea Jaeger took exactly one hour to demolish Sasek, 6-0, 6-1, and keep alive the U.S. hopes after Reynolds had gone down in a singles match against Goleas.

Goles, 18, gave Yugoslavia a shock 1-0 lead with a 7-5, 3-6, 12-10 victory. Ranked 107th in the world, she took three hours and seven minutes to down Reynolds, whose defeat marked the only U.S. loss in the competition so far.

"When I lost the second set, I thought I would lose," said the Yugoslav player, who played in the 1981 Federation Cup but missed last year's tournament because of an injury. "But I realized all she was doing on my service was hitting the ball back so I tried to vary the play."

Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, became the second nation to reach the semifinals after West Germany's victory over Britain on Thursday. Helena Sukova had to fight hard to beat Emilio Sanguinetti, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, and Hana Mandlikova came from 0-3 down in the opening set to defeat Ivana Madruga-Osses, 6-4, 6-3, as the number three seeds ended the brave challenge of Argentina.

Later, Switzerland advanced with a victory over Australia. Peter Delfino beat Dianne Fromholtz, 6-1, 6-4, and Christine Jolissaint beat Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

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